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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic information &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.
MORNING EDITION.

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CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,551.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
2-39 P.M.				
31st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7888		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7888		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

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THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
KOERNER	5,501	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4182	M. Dabovich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	F. Bohemich	1st Dec.	1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec.	1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
* CHINA	5,329	G. Bergnzzian	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostend, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	29th Oct. 1908.

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Famoos House 55, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure 1908
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	27th Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
TYOKOFU MARU	..	K. Sato	17th Nov	24th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	..	T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	14th Dec	23th Dec. 1909.
MOTORI MARU	...	J. Harris	28th Dec	7th Jan

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Havari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 26th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,205	Thurs 29th Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2,171	Fri, 30th Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Oct, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) as Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 7th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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26th October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov, "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiennet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. "

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manolini	15th Dec. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,980	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
* ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec. 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Manager.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

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LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE

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Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
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PICALILLI	5	4	Do.
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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement. &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

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GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "MARMORA," from LONDON, and Intermediate ports, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whitsell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE FAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA, including Ceylon and Burma. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Medium 8vo. with numerous illustrations. MOLLUSCA: one vol. Price 10s. RHYNCHOTA, Vol. IV., Pt. 2. Price 10s.

London: Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Calcutta and Simla: Thacker, Spink & Co., Bombay: Thacker & Co., Ltd.; Burma: Myles, Standish & Co., Rangoon; Berlin: Friedlander & Sohn, Carlstresse, 11.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES and STATIONERY, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, for the official year, ending 31st March, 1910.

Forms of Tender giving details may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, General Offices, Garden Reach, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 for each.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Stores" and "Tender for supply of Stationery" and sealed and addressed to the AGENT, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.

All Tenders will be opened at noon in the Agent's Office, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, on the 18th January, 1909.

Special terms of freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal-Nagpur Railways will be communicated to intending Tenderers by the undersigned on application.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of Tenders will be made by the 30th March, 1909.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
L. W. CARTER,
For Chief Storekeeper.

CALCUTTA, Dated the 21st October, 1908.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, for the year ended 30th June, 1908, declared at the Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 14th October, 1908, will be paid on and after TUESDAY the 27th day of October, 1908, to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 13th October 1908, on production of their share certificate.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday the 14th October to Tuesday the 27th October, 1908, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that WASUDEO GANPATRAO and NANABHAI GANPATRAO AGASKAR, of Bombay, Prabhu, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our clients the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise, however, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwellinghouse, chawl or range and outhouses standing and being thereon, enclosed on the south-west and North sides by a wall belonging to the said premises containing by admeasurement 649 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being in the Dady Sett's Agiary Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 59, New No. 547, Old Survey No. 248 and New Survey No. 245, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3972, 3973, 3974, 3975, and 3976 and Street Nos. 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 1, 2 and 3 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Parbhudas Kissondas Mody, on or towards the West by the property of Ganpatrao Sadashivji, on or towards the South by the Cart of the Portuguese Church of Nosa Senhora and on or towards the North by the said Dady Sett's Agiary Road and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Vendors and their tenants.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Oriental Buildings, Fort,
Bombay 17th October, 1908.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 300,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, delivery to begin by 1st June, 1909, and to be completed by 1st November, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian:—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian:—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales:—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian:—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland:—Mixed Hardwoods.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of Mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex: Ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at those Stations, after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the North-Western Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary Railway Board, at Calcutta, by noon on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the next outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the North-Western Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Chief Storekeeper, N.-W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a "bona-fide" tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, 13TH OCTOBER, 1908.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUMDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Vakil Bhi, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2.
CARTER.
CARTER.
THE MODERN MIRACLE-WORKER
AND
PRINCE OF PRESTIDIGITATORS.
He exemplifies the marvellous advance that has been made in Magic in recent years.
IT IS AN EDUCATION TO SEE HIM.
IT IS A MISFORTUNE TO MISS HIM.
He is the first Magician who Answers the Name.
ILLUSIONS ON A SCALE NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.
MIRTHFUL AND MYSTERIOUS.

The	The Mysterious Chinese Wizard.
Seven	The Mysteries of the Yogi.
Wonders	The Magical Divorce.
Of	The Bewildering "Flyto."
The	Corinne's Impersonations.
World.	The Astral Hand.
	The Mystery of L'Hassa.
Psychic	ABIGAIL PRICE. Marvel.

THE EIGHTH WONDER.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.
PRICES—Rs. 4, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Performance to commence at 9-30 P.M.
H. P. LYONS, Touring Manager.
ONLY MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 7th.

TO-NIGHT !!
AND EVERY NIGHT.
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN
from 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S. T.)
The most up to date one in India.
ENTIRELY NEW FILMS DELINEATING:
The Most Thrilling Events of the World
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE
will be shown in
TO-NIGHT'S FIRST GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
"The grand Film DIEPPE CIRCUIT 1908—is one of the most sensational subject of motor car races which has been known by all the world, and is a record for the numerous tragic accidents which happened; and amongst them is sadly recorded the death of the well known Chaffeur CISSAC and of his assistant.
THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH, Pavilion has been greatly improved; one of the feature being the Velvet boxes whose grand appearance will impress the Public of being in one of the finest Theaters of Europe. The draperies inside and outside of the Pavilion have been executed by Messrs Evans, Fraser and Co., of Bombay, and cannot fail to be admired. The grounds are also most beautifully laid out with thousands of colored Electric Lights, Games, Fairy Bowers, etc., and no troubles and expenses have been spared to render the place as comfortable as possible, and where the general public can spend a very pleasant hour.
The PRINCESS STRING BAND will play a choice programme every evening and the well-known Pianist Mr. PHILLIP will accompany the Films.
Another attraction of the Show will be the Buffet under European management.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.
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THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.
(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.
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Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.
For full particulars apply to—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest, Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' beiridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiar l Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted for particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EUSTACE MILES PROTEID FOOD.—The best Food for the brain, very sustaining, easily digested and assimilated, absolutely pure, Uric Acid free. Rs. 1-8 per tin. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

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ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 11, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Sail Companies. Fixed interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for roses), at 12 annas per pound; Guano, at 4 annas. Patent Aphicides and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

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WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—Senior COMPOSITORS. Apply "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Mornings Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Medikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
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Fitted with Patent Sliding Wheel
FOR
COTTON MILLS, FACTORIES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, GODOWNS, ETC.
Large Assortment on View.
W. GROWDER & Co., LD.,
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BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building sites at Chowpaty, formerly known as Panthaky's Wadi, in front of Allbless Baug, Queen's Road, and opposite the Chowpaty Railway Crossing.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 1st November next, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the sites, the remaining 8 very valuable building plots.

Plot Nos.	Square yards.	Plot Nos.	Square yards.
2	1,232	9	638
6	1,061	10	532
7	1,018	11	476
8	828	12	757

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 29, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and black-wood French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, large dining table made to order with green table cover, arm and without arm chairs, teakwood substantial made sideboards and dumbwaiters, tables hanging and wall lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, rich curtains with rods, drawingroom sofas and chairs, rich cabinets fancy and China vases, one Jost Radio fan in perfect condition (last year model), one ebonised cottage piano by F. Kaim and Gunther Kirchheim Bei, Stuttgart, rich carpets, oil painting and engravings in frames, a handsome bedroom suite, enamelled holly green specially made to order, mirror door almyrahs, clothe presses and chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double bedsteads, tables, teapoys, matting, cooking utensils, garden pots and ferns, &c., &c., the property of A. J. Garrett, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at Kamatipura 7th and 8th Lanes.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Krishnabai, widow of Vithoba Narsoo, and under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the indenture of the mortgage, dated the 16th day of February, 1901, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1908, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS,

All that piece or parcel of Government land with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kamatipura 7th and 8th Lanes, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 98 square yards or thereabouts, and being Collector's Old No. 4135, and New No. 10719, Old Survey No. 3693, and New Survey No. 6315, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 1622, and Street No. 101, and bounded on the east by the house of Bajamabai, widow of Hunmant Sonar, on the west by the house of Govind Vithal Shipi, on the south by Kamatipura 7th lane, and on the north by Kamatipura 8th lane.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys to the Mortgagee Bell Lane, Fort, and from the Undersigned.

SALE of 177 BALES KHAKI DRILL.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of October, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), the following:—

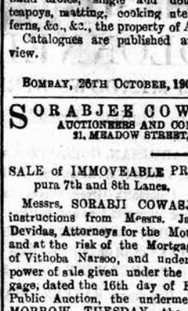
On account of the concerned.

T. K. 1-55—55 bales each 10 pieces khaki drill.
" 56-77—23 bales each 6 pieces khaki drill.
" 112-16—5 bales each 5 pieces khaki drill.
" 123-33—11 bales each 7 pieces khaki drill.
" 136-149—2 bales each 6 pieces khaki drill.
" 161-62—11 bales each 11 pieces khaki drill.
" 165-68—4 bales each 7 pieces khaki drill.
" 170-76—7 bales each 7 pieces khaki drill.
" 177-86—10 bales each 10 pieces khaki drill.
" 190-224—34 bales each 10 pieces khaki drill.
" 225-34—10 bales each 8 pieces khaki drill.
" 235-36—2 bales each 10 pieces khaki drill.
S. K. 3-5—3 bales each 10 pieces khaki drill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within eight days from the day of sale at the expense of the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1908.

BALDNESS CAN BE CURED.



Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless research and experiments in my laboratory
KESHRANJAN OIL
has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.
Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. 1-5.
PRAMEHABINDU—Cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.
The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed. Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.
Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted free on application.
PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, being a Public Holiday our weekly sale of carriages, horses, etc., will take place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almirahs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, and iron safes.

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay the effects of the late Lakhmidas Virjee, silver ornaments, pearl with gold wire, silver wire, iron safe on stand.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Nowroji Hormusji Gora, an insolvent, cases of China and country made glass, bangles, clock, mattresses, Mehta boxes.

As also Re Balkaram Rambharoo and another, insolvents, 7 buffaloes.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicyles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 " shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property partly in Bake House Lane and partly in Rampart Row, Fort.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esqr., C.I.E., Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas, Knight, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Purjivandas and Nanabhoy Barjorji, the Surviving Trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Avabai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of October, 1908, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being partly in Rampart Road and partly in Bake House Lane in the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 866 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 34, New No. 4875, Old Survey No. 1392 and New Survey No. 9498 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Bake House Lane and partly by the property of the P and O Steam Navigation Company, on or towards the west by the property of Dadabhoy Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the north by the property of Nowroji Manekji Wadia and on or towards the south by Rampart Row, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1086 and 1173 and Street Nos. 8, 12, 23, 25 and 27 and are now in the occupation of the Western India Motor Company and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs Pestonjee, Rustim Kola and Co, Solicitors for the Trustees, at 79 Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable DIAMOND and GOLD JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th November, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, the effects of the late Mrs. E. B. Horley alias Banvard, consisting of valuable diamond rings, diamond, emerald and ruby rings, ear-rings, pendants, gold curb bracelets, bangle, dollar brooches, gold and enamelled watches, necklaces, silver belts and purse, cash box and other odds and ends.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, or Old Nagpada, without the Fort.

High Court Suit No. 672 of 1908.

Jusub Allana and another.....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Ahmed Allana and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, and in pursuance of the order made herein bearing date the 24th day of September, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of fazaadari land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street or Old Nagpada, containing by admeasurement 259 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 422-428 1—5 and 430-432, and are bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street or Old Nagpada, on or towards the north by Ghanchee Lane, on or towards the south partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Haji Adam Sulleman, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Syed Toona Ally bin Gulam Mootooza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, at their office, in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1908.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS is
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.
Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."
GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD.
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Medan, Deli (Sub-Agency).	Foochow	
Bombay,		Saigon.	
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.	
Calcutta,	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama	
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as may be agreed upon, and may be withdrawn at any time after the expiration of

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery

"Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle." LONDON

Sold by

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD	AND
DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR **CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE** and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

Rowland's Macassar Oil FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 2/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sole Proprietors of Golden Colour for Fair Hair.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Sold on the first sign of [illegible] by Chemists and Druggists, or sent post free to the address of Ladies in any part of the World on receipt of Postal Order for 2/9 (or 60 francs) in plain wrapper.

Of all Chemists and Stores, or sent free by Parcel Post on receipt of Postal Order for 2/9 (or 60 francs) in plain wrapper.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, R. DITMAR, Bombay.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS' USE.

DR ROBERTS'

POOR MAN'S FRIEND & OINTMENT

FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

DR ROBERTS'

ALTERATIVE PILLS

FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.

OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH

BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR**, Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from **D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.**

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nadir 2,041 tons, Captain J. M. Wright, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, via Coast port, with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rahmani 1,872 tons, Captain A. Geddie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Miss Hayes, Mrs. Macaulay, Rev. Shaw, six natives, Miss Fitzgerald, Major and Mrs. Archer, Col. Twiner, Messrs. Payne, Page, and Lucas and 176 deck.

THE steamer Kt. Errant, 4,779 tons, Captain J. Kindall, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Shah Naser, 2,555 tons, Captain H. J. Revill, sailed on Saturday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE A. L. S. N. Co's steamer 'E. F. Ferdinand,' 3,842 tons, Captain E. Nitsche, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Gealpara, 1,358 tons, Captain G Elton will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—3 native officers, 1 Hospital Assistant, Revd Barney, Mrs F J Barney and children, 141 troops and 70 deck.

THE Hansa Line steamer Uhenfels, 3,568 tons Captain R Franzins sailed yesterday for Hamburg &c. with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana 2,124 tons, Captain J A Ross arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 37 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mazagon 3,279 tons, Captain R W G Lowe arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

S. S. SINGU.—The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain W. B. Murison, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Rangoon with a general cargo and kerosine in bulk.

The B.I.S.N. Co's. steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain H. J. Brooks, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Haidari, 1,563 tons, Captain E. DeLorne, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a general cargo and 2 canib and 13 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Busreh, &c. with a general cargo, 1 case opium, horses and 1 cabin and 91 deck passengers.

STORM SIGNAL.

To-day's observations indicate that the Cyclonic Storm is off the South Coromandel Coast, and that the low pressure area has formed off Malabar.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Sunter .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...Comdr .....Gadner .....R I M

In the Stream.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 24.

Abbotsford	2852	Scroggie	The Bombay & Co
Anobenarden	2345	Galloways	E Latham & Co
Adova	2271	Smith	W & A G & Co
Brazilliana	2438	Tunblyn	Gary Bros Co
Bahadur	2986	Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evenson	W & A Graham & Co
Congella	3022	House	R A Willis
Clematis	2329	Davies	James Mackintosa & Co
Cintra	1917	Kaselvarn	M M & Co
Calcutta	2244	Young	T M & Co
D Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai 11-11 P & O Co
Fife	2494	Harrison	Bombay Co
Fultala	2702	Allen	M M & Co
Hild	720	Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Inchborra	2572	Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Ipswick	515	Webb	S Dharamsi & Co
Kirtley Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kh Templor	4601	Gihlit	W & A Graham & Co
Kilkarran	2413	Smith	The Bombay Co
Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi 23-10 M M & Co
Loodiana	2124	Ross	M M & Co
Lady Gordon	816	Butler	M M & Co
Melbourne	2394	Stafford	Finlay Muir & Co
Masagon	3279	Lowe	M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Olden-Col	T M & Co
Nadir	2041	Wright	T Morrison & Co
Plassy	4412	Notley	Transport
Singapore	2786	Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin	Shah S N Co
Strathdee	2846	White	W & A G & Co
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope	W & A G & Co
Strathness	2812	Lamont	S Wallace & Co
Trocas	2657	Miles	W & A G & Co
Vauxhall	2346	Bradbering	Bombay Co
Wearmouth	2339	Catto	
Persia	4198	Haughton	London 24-10 P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Leslie	2499	Goodwin	N F		F M & Co
B Morocco	2477	Maclaren	Hull	2-11	F Muir & Co
G&R Liebtenfels	3823	Fr riches	Hamburg	3-11	W & A G & Co
D&E Birkhall	2739	Jones		31-10	S Smidt & Co
H Ahmadi	1640	ughes	Bussen	1-11	B & P S N Co
K Mousoori	1735	Hannah	Jeddah	31-10	B & PSNCo
L [illegible]	146	Shepherd	Jeddah	4-11	Shah S N Co
M Shah Ameer	1922	Marrison	Jeddah	30-10	Esmail & A M Jewanji
O Kaiser	1714	Pohlenz	Zanzibar	3-11	A Stran es
P Camara	3889	Wilson	Antwerp	30-10	M M & Co
Q Rahmani	1873	Geddie	Jeddah	6-11	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	Walton Hall	3203	Leary	N F	K Nixon & Co
4	Lalpoora	2124	Fry	Calcutta	24-10 M M & Co
8	Koerber	3163	Torenti	Trieste	1-11 A L S N Co
9	City of Glasgow	4112	Greenho rn	K'chi	3-11 K Nixon & Co
10&11	Oceana	3587	Shanghai	Hyde	28-10 P & O Co
15	Caboto	2845	Schiaffino	Calcutta	27-10 F&RSNCo
16	Alavi	3324	Hill	Jeddah	31-10 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Mazagon s	Lowe	Calcutta, Oct 11
	oodiana s	Ross	Calcutta, Sept 19
24	Rahmani s	Geddie	Jedah, Oct 12
	Nadir s	Wright	Calcutta, Sept 25
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Oct 23
	Urlana s	Brooks	Rangoon Oct 14
	Singu s	Murison	Rangoon Oct 7
25	Kola s	Moxon	Basreh Oct 17
	Haidari s	Lorne	Mauritius Oct 13

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Warora s	Tipper	Rangoon
	Lalpoora s	Fry	Calcutta, &c
	Castalia s	Hamilton	Liverpool, &c
	R I M S N'brook		Calcutta, &c
	Shah Nasir s	Revell	Mauritius
	Persia s	Haughton	London
25	Uhenfels s	Franzins	Hamburg, &c
	Kt Errant s	Kendall	Hull

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday:—

Steamer Goalpara, Elton, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" E F Ferdinard, Nitsche, for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Beme, for Rangoon, &c.
" Nadir, for Calcutta, &c.
" Marmora, for London.

The departure of the s. s. Bickhall, for Calcutta, printed on the 21st October has been cancelled.

MADRAS, ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
14	Thornbeck	Calcutta
20	Tara	Negapatam
20	Putiala	Rangoon
20	Holywell	London
21	Thongwa	Straits
21	Clan Forbes	Coast

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dunera, passed Lisbon, on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left Suez on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer India, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, left Liverpool on the morning of the 24th instant.

The N Y K steamer Moyori Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on 22nd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left Singapore on the 25th instant for Penang and Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 26th October.

506.—Detail for the week ending 31st instant.

To-day Monday 26th inst—"M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 "K" Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

3 "D" Coy. will parade in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

4 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday 27th inst—"I" Coy. parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

2 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

3 "C" Company will parade in rear of the Town Hall at 6 p.m.

Dress—Mufti, without Arms.

Wednesday 28th inst—"G" Coy. parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

2 "M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

3 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

4 "F" Coy will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Thursday, 29th inst—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

3 "A" Coy. will parade at the Customs House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

4 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N C Officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 30th inst—"K" Coy (John Connon School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 31st inst—"B" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

The result of the competition for the First Novel Prize of 100 guineas offered by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, the well-known London publisher, has just been announced. The winner is Mr. Rupert Lorraine and the picturesque name he has adopted for his story is "The Woman and the Sword." The sword, it may be said at once, plays no little part in the story: never was a story perhaps in which there was more swordplay. The circumstances of the tale largely account for this, for its action mostly takes place in Germany during the grim and almost unimaginably turbulent period of the Thirty Years' War, in which Gilbert Charrington, the hero, has in fact when the reader first meets him already seen long service. A soldier of fortune in the Protestant cause, he has been in the service of half the captains of Europe. The abducted heroine of the story, the "Woman" of the title, is the young charming though hot-tempered Mistress Hilary Page, only daughter of one Sir Mortimer Page. The violent historic background of the story is presented with dignity and knowledge, but what will probably astonish the reader most is the number and variety of the "thrills" the book has given him. Yet on recalling them, he will see that these were, so to speak, legitimate thrills due to the natural evolution of a powerful story, in which, if the characters have often to pass through scenes more than usually appalling, the terror of them is founded on historical fact and is no mere invention of the author. Readers, however, need not fear a sombre book; they will undoubtedly find "The Woman and the Sword" exciting to an unusual degree. The book is to appear in Unwin's Colonial Library.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BANDRA.

BIRTH.

CAMA—October 10, at Pali Hill, Bandra, the wife of A. C. Cama, I. C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAVEN—October 19, at their residence, Park Town, Madras, the wife of Albert Charles, of a son (prematurely).

GREIG—October 15, at Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of J. T. Greig, Kumarhatty Jute Mills, of a son.

MARTELLI—October 21, at Ootacamund, the wife of S. A. Martelli, Telegraph Master, of a daughter.

ROBERTS—October 18, at Indore, C. I., the wife of Lt.-Col. J. R. Roberts, I. M. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMS—ATKINSON—October 12, at the Cathedral, Rangoon by the (Rev. J. H. Collins, Eric Wardlow, second son of Richard Williams Paymaster-in-Chief, R. N., to Helena Marian, elder daughter of W Spence Atkinson of Liverpool.

DEATHS.

FRANCIS—October 15, at Syriam, Ellen, the beloved wife of Patrick Francis, pensioner, Government Press, aged 64 years.

GALE—October 15, at Meiktila, Harold Fergus, second son of Mrs. Gale, of Theatre Road, Rangoon, aged 19 years, R. I. P.

PRITCHETT—At sea between Rangoon and Port Said on board s. s. "Amarapoora," Captain C. Pritchett of the Burmah Oil Co. Ltd's s. s. "Rhodoung."

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 11-39m. Low water, 5-39m., 5-47a.

Bank holiday, Hindu New Year's Day.

Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

Bandmann Theatre, The Ellis Opera Company 9-30 p.m.

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h 16-6m. p.m.;

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, October 27.—Indian Cotton Company, Ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 and 3-40 p.m. New Bazar Company, Ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-50 and and 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 0-16m., 0-8a.; Low water, 6-12m., 6-15a.

Wednesday, October 28.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Telephone Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 0-50m., 0-39a; Low water, 6-45m., 6-44a.

Thursday, October 29.—High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 17th Elphinstone Circle 3-30 p.m. Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 38m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 1-28m., 1-14a; Low water, 7-20m., 7-16a.

Friday, October 30.—Sun rises, 6h. 38m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 2-11m., 1-57a.; Low water, 8-2m., 7-53a.

Saturday, October 31.—Goa Coir and Oil Mills Company, 9, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th, Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 3-2m., 2-49a. Low water, 9-0m., 8-42a.

FIRE.—The roof of a house in Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, caught fire yesterday afternoon, in consequence of some Hindu children firing off Dewali crakers on the top floor. Damage, a few rupees.

DEFAMATION.—Menahim Ebrahim, a Jewish lad of 20, was convicted by Mr. P. H. Dastur of writing defamatory letters, implicating females, and demanding dismissal of a municipal employe. One such letter was received by Mr. Nicholls. The accused was of weak mind, and in a bad state of health; he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FISHERMEN'S STRIKE ENDED.—The strike of Bombay fishermen in the Erskine Road or Null Bazar markets, having run its course for three days, terminated on Saturday, when the fishermen resumed their business with their accustomed noise and bustle and hustling and haggling. The difference between the Parsi contractor of squatting fees and the fishermen was confined to the fee charged per basket load of fish. The contractor convened on Friday evening, in the Sonapore Lane, a meeting of the fishermen and their Patels; and the fee levied on each basket-load formed the chief topic of discussion. The fishermen expressed their willingness to pay one anna per basket, load. The contractor wanted to levy fees on fish brought to the market in carts, which proposal was resisted by the fishermen. The latter wanted to pay nothing for fish brought in carts, and the Parsi contractor had eventually to yield to their demand. He had also to pay the expenses for calling the meeting; and thus the strike ended, the fishermen expressing their satisfaction at the result of the negotiations.

NORTON & CO.'S FREE DISPENSARY.

THE following is the report of the above dispensary:—Our Free Dispensary on Girgaum Road, Bombay, for the Goan community, which was opened on September 8, 1907, has been working in a very successful way, helping indigent, helpless poor. As there was neither a hospital nor a dispensary which afforded gratuitous relief to the numerous poor of the Goan community in Bombay, we opened one last year. The only condition to obtain free medical attendance and medicines, is that the poor patient should be recommended by the Parish Priests or any well-known gentleman or the head of the Club to which the patient belongs. During the past year 453 patients took advantage of the Free Dispensary, giving a daily average of 7·76. Out of these, 30 were sent by the Priests of Dabul Church, 104 by different gentlemen, 206 by heads of Clubs and the remainder were known to us. Of the 453 patients treated, 312 were completely cured, 131 did not again report themselves, and only 10 died, of whom 3 were from plague. The Company will continue to afford this gratuitous relief to the suffering poor.

This year we have opened another very highly curative department viz: Electric, Steam, Turkish, Hot, Dry and Medicated Baths and Hydropathic treatment. Many of the diseases given up as incurable are successfully treated in this Department, which we have pleasure to state is also open to the poor.

We have also arranged accommodation for six beds for in-patients coming from up-country or for those who have none to look after them at home. Mofussil patients can secure a bed and servants by previous intimation. Our Consulting Physician, Dr. A. P. J. D'Silva, is constantly in attendance. Lady patients have female attendants in the Hydropathic treatment. Among some of the stubborn diseases cured may be mentioned, secondary and tertiary syphilis, gout, rheumatism, partial paralysis, cancer, hypochondria, epilepsy, asthma, and bronchial troubles. As 90 per cent. of the so-called incurable diseases are cured by this latest Scientific and Electric system of Baths, it is gratifying that our poor patients are also given a chance with the rich.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following is the report on the school by Mr. Framji B. Master:—

SIR,—I examined your school on the 6th instant, as requested by you. The number of boys on the rolls on that day was 37, out of whom 35 were presented for examination. I examined all the classes in the subjects taught to them and I have great pleasure in testifying to the excellent work which is being done by the school. The education is imparted on the Braille system and the proficiency acquired by the boys in reading, writing and arithmetic is very creditable to them. The books which they read were well understood by them and they could explain in an intelligent manner the portion which they had learnt, thus showing that cramming was very much discouraged. While the examination in reading was going on, two boys who have a knack at making poetry were asked to compose "extempore" verses on "the duty of pupils towards their teachers," which they did successfully within ten or fifteen minutes. The boys were well up in dictation, which most of them wrote without a single mistake, very few failing in that subject.

The arithmetic which is taught in the school is such as would be very useful to the boys in their after-life. The more advanced boys can do sums in Proportion and Interest and are well up in mental arithmetic also. Great attention seems to be paid to Object-Lessons which have a special interest for the boys who have different kinds of flowers, fruit, oil, grain and other things handed to them. It was very interesting to find the boys distinguishing between the different objects and possessing a knowledge of their properties and uses.

There is a music-class in connection with the school, in which vocal as well as instrumental music is taught. I heard about 25 boys singing to the accompaniment of the violin and Indian stringed instruments. It was a pleasure to see the boys thoroughly enjoying themselves and feeling for the time being as happy as if they had no misfortune to complain of.

Something is being done in regard to physical education. I saw the boys go through a few easy exercises in drill. The musical drill they went through was very interesting. But something more might be done in this direction, by the introduction of other physical exercises.

With regard to moral education I find that lectures are sometimes delivered by the Principal, inculcating on the pupils the advantages of leading a good and useful life and discoursing on the lives of blind men who have made a name for themselves in the world. A knowledge of the lives of such men cannot but exert a wholesome influence on the minds of the pupils who would thus be encouragd to lead useful lives and to learn to depend upon themselves and to earn their own livelihood.

One of the most gratifying features of this school is that there are industrial classes attached to it, where different handicrafts are taught. I saw the cane-work and tailoring classes at work and was much impressed with the neat work turned out by the boys. These classes are a real blessing as they enable the boys, the majority of whom are orphans and who otherwise would be quite helpless, to maintain themselves independently of others and thus to be useful members of society.

I cannot conclude this report without saying that it was really a pleasure to me to examine the school where the boys are not only given a sound education but where all their wants are supplied and their lives made happy as appeared to me from their bright and cheerful faces. The Principal, Dr. Nilkantrai, and the Managers are to be congratulated on the successful management of the institution in which teachers and taught reminded one of a happy family gathering.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

The depression from the Bay is still in the neighbourhood of Ceylon and the Eastern South of the Peninsula, and an area of low pressure has appeared off the Malabar Coast.

The disturbance has again given heavy rain on the East Coast, as far North as Nellore and nearly general light to moderate rain in the rest of South India. Clouds are spreading northwards and skies are now completely overcast South of the latitude of Goa, and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Nellore, five inches; Madras, seven; Cuddalore, three; Negapatam, four; Pambam, two; Trivandrum, one; Cuddapah and Mercara, one and a half.

In the rest of the country skies are generally clear and in the greater part of Northern India, Bombay and the Deccan, the air is drier than usual; temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall and normal elsewhere.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in the Southern half of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

The depression in the neighbourhood of Ceylon and the extreme South of the Peninsula has decreased in intensity, while the area of low pressure off the Malabar Coast has become better defined and has extended slightly Northwards.

The rainfall associated with the disturbance has been general on the East Coast from Masulipatam southwards and nearly general in the rest of South India, Madras and the Deccan.

Heavy clouds continued to spread Northwards, and have now reached the latitude of Bombay. In the south-west of the Peninsula skies are partially cleared.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Nellore, six inches; Cuddalore, four; Negapatam and Pambam one and a half; Cochin, one; Calicut, two; Mysore, Ootacamund and Salem, half; Cuddapah, three; Kurnool, one.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in the southern half of the Peninsula and Hyderabad.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. The moisture in the air is in excess in the Central districts but is either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The United Provinces.—Light could has appeared at Jhansi but elsewhere skies remain clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is either equal to or above the average while the minimum is normal or in defect. Agra has north-westerly winds but the other stations report calms.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in Lower Sind and equal to the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Karachi. Winds are northerly to north-easterly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature has risen and is now higher than usual at some stations; the minimum is nomal. Winds are north-north-westerly to north-easterly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is normal. Winds are easterly to south-easterly.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Ratnagiri, moderately clouded at Bombay and heavily so over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is generally equal to the average. Winds are north-easterly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear in the north Bombay Deccan but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air has decreased and is everywhere in defect. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are north-easterly.

General Remarks.—The barometer has again fallen moderately to briskly in the south of the Peninsula. Pressure is now one-fifth of an inch in defect at Calicut. The change in the direction of wind at Colombo and the fall of pressure on the Malabar Coast indicate that the storm has begun to affect the weather on the West Coast.

Pressure is now one-sixth of an inch in defect at Negapatam. Winds also show a regular circulation on the south Madras Coast with a centre about 100 miles to the east of Negapatam. This low pressure has been the cause of heavy falls of rain in the south Madras Coast.

Nearly general rain is probable in South India.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 24th October was 29·819 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is not available feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 11 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80·0° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE death took place at Maymyo, the other day, of Mr. Frank Mansfield Horn, who practised as an advocate at Toungoo. Before the deceased went to Burma, where he took up the legal profession, he was a Preventive Officer in the Bombay Customs Service.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

DOUBLING KARACHI.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—Three and a half years ago we ventured to urge that the time had come for devising a comprehensive scheme for doubling the existing facilities of the Port of Karachi, and we indicated in some detail the directions in which it appeared to us desirable to commence the "doubling" process. The main features of the ideas we then put forward were the immediate construction of ten wharves on the western contour of the main channel of the harbour, and the methodical development of the trans-Lyari side of the city as the locality most suitable for commercial expansion in the near future. These proposals were received at the time with considerable reserve by the mercantile community and rejected "in toto" by the Special Expert Committee appointed to advise the Port Trustees regarding the development of the harbour. That Committee were of opinion that so far as the requirements of the immediate future were concerned, an extension of the existing wharves both northwards (for two berths) and southwards (as far as the Bulk Oil Pier) would be sufficient; whilst for export and import trades, the Committee favoured the utilisation of the Queen's Road site for the former, and an enlargement of the present Mansfield Import Yard for the latter. The recommendation—with one exception (the extension of the import Yard)—were to all intents and purposes accepted by both the Port Trust and Chamber of Commerce. With regard to the accommodation for imports, local opinion unanimously advocated the complete abandonment of the Mansfield Import Yard and urged the construction of a new Import Yard on a site (to be reclaimed) immediately behind the Native Jetty. In this there can be no doubt that local opinion was right and the Advisory Committee wrong.

Hardly had two years elapsed when the Karachi Chamber of Commerce addressed the Port Trust, urging the construction "as soon as possible" of ten ship wharves on the west side of the main channel. The Port Trustees concurring in the arguments put forward by the mercantile community, in their turn addressed the Government of Bombay asking for permission to prepare detailed plans of a West Wharfage Scheme—to cost about 125 lakhs of rupees—which the Trustees considered should be taken in hand forthwith. In addition to this, in accordance with the instructions of the Railway Board, a special officer was recently sent to Karachi who reported on the possibility of locating a metre gauge railway terminus in this city. The site recommended was in the trans-Lyari district, near to the present Old Town and adjacent to the proposed West Wharfage developments. In short, the general line of development which was advocated in these columns over three years ago, has now advanced from the theoretical to the practical stage and the doubling of Karachi, from being a mere journalistic phrase, has become an actual policy which local interests are at one in considering should be carried out with the utmost possible expedition.

It must not be imagined, however, that although the duplicating of the Port's facilities was not at first generally recognised to be necessary, the local authorities have therefore been standing idle. The Expert Advisory Committee made certain recommendations in 1903; the Chamber of Commerce modified and added to those recommendations in the same year; and the Port Trustees have been pushing forward with all the resources at their command, to carry out those recommendations as quickly as possible. It will be of interest to pass in review the progress made, and to see how far the practical work of doubling the Port's facilities has been carried to completion. First of all, before export or import yards can be built or wharves extended and channels deepened, it is necessary to have capital. The Port Trustees obtain their capital by means of loans from the public. It being impossible, under the present Port Trust Act, to borrow sufficient to undertake the great works foreshadowed above, the Expert Advisory Committee in March 1905 recommended that the Karachi Port Trust's borrowing powers "should be assimilated to those under the Bombay and Calcutta Port Trust Acts and the Board be given power to borrow on their credit from the public, subject only to Government sanction." Sixteen months later (i.e.) in July 1906), the Port Trustees applied to Government to amend their Act. After a lapse of a little over two years (October 1908) Government replied to the application by bringing forward an amending Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council. The Bill has just been referred to a Select Committee and will probably become law sometime next year. The rate of progress is very ominous, but is, as we shall presently show, to some extent typical of the speed at which, the work of doubling the Port is, to all appearances, being carried forward. Assuming the Board of Trustees to have at their disposal all the capital they require, (and in fairness it must be stated that the delay in amending the Karachi Port Trust Act has not checked the programme of development laid down by the Trustees, the first direction in which they would naturally commence the work of "doubling" the Port facilities would be the enlargement of the harbour and wharf facilities. As a matter of fact this has been going on steadily without any intermission other than that caused by the obligation of the Trustees to carry out their duties in respect to current trade. At the time of the Expert Advisory Committee's Report it will be remembered that two additional wharves were then under construction at the north end of the James' Wharf. These have been completed and a further two berth extension in continuation thereof also finished so far as the wharf structure is concerned. The last new wharf lacks crane facilities but these will no doubt be supplied as soon as practicable. At the southern end of the Keamari Wharf system the alignment of the Erskine Wharf has been improved, the old Merewether Pier removed, and a line of new wharves (in continuation of the Erskine Wharf) is in course of construction that will terminate in the neighbourhood of the Bulk Oil Pier. Two or three of these new wharves will be ready for use before the next wheat export season, and will no doubt be of considerable assistance to the mercantile and shipping communities.

We stated above that the wharf extensions had been carried out expeditiously and satisfactorily and without delay "beyond that inseparable from the Trust's obligations with regard to current trade." Here in truth has been the difficulty. With the ordinary work of the Port in full swing, how can the Trust's Engineers extend the existing wharves and carry out the operation of re-arranging the whole of the railway lines that serve those wharves? Obviously such a thing is impossible. This then is one of the reasons tha make the building of new wharves on the western side of the channel an urgent necessity. And its urgency becomes the more apparent when it is remembered that irrigation extensions in Sind and the Punjab are being pushed forward rapidly, and that the N. W. Ry. has by now so far increased and improved its carrying capacities that it can deliver produce in Karachi faster than the Port Trust can dispose of that produce over its wharves jetties and bunders. What then are we to say when we find that the efforts to obtain Government's sanction to the mere preparation of detailed plans of the proposed Western Wharf Scheme have already occupied a year, and will probably take another year unless the present rate of progress in all departments can be improved! There appears to be a deplorable lack of appreciation of the very great urgency of the case, and unless special steps be taken to represent the whole position forthwith fully, and in all its bearings, to the Government of India, none of the European mercantile community, Port Trustees or Government Officials now in Karachi are likely to see the West Wharves even started, much less completed. It is impossible to regard such a possibility with equanimity.

POSTAL ADVANCE IN INDIA.

The "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The annual report of the Post Office in India for the year 1907-8, shows that during the year a number of important administrative measures were carried out. The grant of discount on the sale of postage stamps and stationery was discontinued from April 1907, and in order to prevent any inconveniance to the public numerous small offices were opened in the larger towns and salaried vendors of stamps were appointed. Considerable savings were effected by these measures and these savings were utilised in improving the pay of postmasters throughout the country. The postal circles were rearranged, the Holkar postal system was amalgamated with the Imperial Post Office, and other reorganisations were undertaken to simplify both the administration and the work of the Department. Perhaps the most important administrative changes of the year were the reforms introduced with respect to letter and parcel postage. From October 1907 the weights of letters allowed for a half and one anna were raised from ¾ to 1 tola and from 1½ to 10 tolas respectively, and the parcel postage rates applicable to weights between 20 and 440 tolas were reduced by two annas throughout the scale. From the same date unit of weight for foreign letters was raised from ½oz. to 1oz., and the rates for foreign letter postage to the United Kingdom and British possessions (with the exception of Ceylon) participating in the Imperial Penny Postage scheme and to Egypt became one anna per oz. or part of that weight. The effect of these changes on the work and on the revenues of the Post Office will be dealt with later. In addition a new contract was concluded by the Postmaster-General in England with the P. and O. Company which came into operation on the 1st of February 1908, under which the time of transit from Brindisi to Bombay was reduced by eight hours; so that the mails which still leave London every Friday night at 10 p. m. are now due at Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday of each week. During the greater part of the year under review the steamers ran under the provisions of the old contract and the shortest time occupied in the transit of the mail from London to Bombay was 13 days, 6 hours and 10 minutes while the average time for the year was 13 days 11 hours and 13 minutes. On the opposite journey the quickest transit from Bombay to London was 13 days and 3 minutes the average time for the year being 13 days 15 hours and 46 minutes Thus the average time for the mails to reach London from Bombay was somewhat greater than that occupied for the transit of the mails from London to Bombay; but the absolutely quickest time was 6 hours and 7 minutes less between Bombay and London than that between London and Bombay.

Turning next to the growth of postal business, the comparison of the number of articles dealt with in 1907-8 and in the preceding year 1906-7 exhibits a large increase. Part of this increase is no doubt the normal annual expansion but much of it is attributable to the changes mentioned above. A general summary of the results is given in the following statement the "numbers given being in millions":—

	1906-7	1907-8	Increase.
Letters	338 1-2	361	22 1-2
Postcards	345	362 1-2	17 1-2
Newspapers ..... / Books patterns	90 1-2	97	6 1-2
Parcels	5 1-4	5 3-4	1-2
Total of all postal articles	779 1-2	826 1-2	47

It will be seen that there was a large increase in the total number of articles issued for delivery under every head and that the numerical increase was greater under the head of "letters" than under the head of any other postal articles. Altogether there were 2·92 postal articles—letters, post-cards, packets and parcels—per head of the total population and 51·90 postal articles per head of the literate population. As in previous years the number of postal articles per head of the general population was highest in Bombay where it was 6·05.

Turning to the financial aspect of these enormous transactions, it would appear that during the year 1907-8 the cash receipts of the Post Office amounted to Rs. 60 lakhs; the sale of Postage stamps, both ordinary and service brought in Rs. 2 crores 13 lakhs; and miscellaneous receipts Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs; so that after making certain deductions the total receipts amounted to Rs. 2 crores 73 lakhs while the Post Office expenditure was Rs. 2 crores 42 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 31 lakhs. There are, however several other charges debitable to postal expenditure which are unremunerative; such, for example, as the mail-cart and passenger services, mail steamer subsidies, and taking all these into consideration the net surplus for the year under review only totals Rs. 3,2?,937 as compared with Rs. 10,59,533 in 1906-7. The falling off of Rs. 7,32,596 thus arrived at may by attributed partly to a smaller increase of revenue owing to the alterations in the scales of letter and parcel postage, which was introduced on 1st October 1907, and partly to an increase in expenditure mainly under the head of grain compensation allowance. These are the main features of the report. Some other elements of importance in the report may be noticed another day.

MR. UNWIN is publishing a Colonial Edition of Mr. G. E. Boxall's "History of the Australian Bushrangers." This book opens up a curious and interesting page of Australian history, which cannot be ignored by the historian. Though it is as exciting as the most sensational novel its facts are drawn from authentic documents recording sober history. It has been said to be a powerful indictment of the brutal treatment of criminals which has not yet been entirely abolished here in England. It is therefore as worthy of the attention of the humanitarian as it is of the criminologist or the psychologist. The confessions of Pierce the Cannibal, of Jaoky Jaoky the Gentleman Bushranger, of John Lynch, the religious monomaniac, to notice only a few, should be read by all who are interested in the more abnormal developments of human nature.

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See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists. Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Central Provinces Cotton.

Second Forecast of the Cotton Crop of the Centeral Provinces and Berar—Season 1908—(relating to the period ending 23rd September 1908) Note,—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar represented some 22·50 per cent. of the total area under cotton crop in British India.

In the preliminary forecast of the 10th August, it was estimated that the area under cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar would be less than that of last season by 7 and 34 per cent. respectively. The present estimates indicate that the area in the Central Provinces decreased by 81,000 acres or 6 per cent. and in Berar by 36,000 acres or 1 per cent, as compared with the total area sown in 1907-08. The first estimate for the Akola district of Berar was a very rough one as sowings had not then been completed. This largely accounts for the under-estimate for Berar in the first forecast. In the important cotton-growing districts of Nimar, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda and Yeotmal a decrease in area is reported. This shrinkage is due to excessive and continuous rain which damaged cotton seedlings considerably and caused their replacement by other crops. In Nimar and Wardha the shrinkage is partly attributable to the necessity for replenishing the stocks of jnar.

The late arrival of the monsoon delayed sowings, but when it did set in, sowings were generally effected under favourable conditions and germination was on the whole good. But the rainfall was heavy and continuous in July and August and many of the fields were swamped. Weeding operations were in consequence retarted. A welcome break set in at the end of September and the condition of the plants improved greatly. The anticipated outturns are a little over a full crop (130) in Nimar, a normal crop (100) in Hoshangabad and Buldana, and three-fourths (75) of a normal crop in Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Akola and Amraoti. The outturn in the Central Provinces is expected to be 81 per cent. larger than that of last season though the area cultivated is 6 per cent. smaller. In Berar, where the area practically remains the same, the yield is expected to improve by 39 per cent. Thus the outturn for the Provinces as a whole is estimated at 51 per cent. more than the last season's yield.

The exports from the Centeral Provinces for the period from Oct. 1907 to Sept. 1908 amounted to 184,213 bales and from Berar 135,088 bales as compared with 276,270 and 604,136 bales exported from the Central Provinces and Berar, respectively, during 1906-07. The decline of the trade was due to the partial failure of last year's crop owing to adverse climatic conditions.

AGRICULTURAL ENEMIES.

The following pamphlets have been published:—

THE COTTON BOLL-WORM.

Every one knows the "worm" which goes inside cotton bolls.

This worm frequently causes great damage to the crop. Two years ago more than half the cotton crop in Sind was destroyed by this worm; it does damage in several ways; during every picking you have come across bolls, which do not open properly or which do not show any signs of opening; others have fallen to the ground, while some have dried up on the plants; in each case, if you examine the bolls, you will notice that the seeds have been eaten out by the "worms" which are about half an inch long and may be seen issuing out of the boll; any one worm does not spend all its life in only one boll but may go to half a dozen bolls before it attains its full size; when there are no bolls this worm lives on the tender shoots of the cotton plants. Cultivators should, therefore, take steps to prevent this worm damaging their cotton. The Agricultural Department recommends the following measures:—

(1) When the tender shoots of a cotton plant show wilting, this is probably due to the presence of a "worm"; these shoots should be at once removed and burnt, because one worm, at this season of the year, will become the parent or grand parent of thousands of worms before the end of the season.

(2) This worm has been observed to prefer Bhendi; cultivators should, therefore, sow a little Bhendi in their cotton fields and on odd pieces of land; the Bhendi should be sown in good time either with or before the cotton seed; when the Bhendi begins to form pods it will be seen that there are many boll-worms in these; those pods which are infested with worms should be burnt and the sound pods should either be sold or fed to cattle; there is often a good market in the bazzar for Bhendis; the most important point to attend to is that the Bhendi should be uprooted and burnt as soon as the cotton begins to form bolls, so as to prevent the worms finding their way from the Bhendi to the cotton. The Bhendi seed need not be bought every year but a little saved from the early maturing pods. Suppose one quarter of the cotton crop is destroyed by boll-worm and let us take 10 maunds of 40 lbs. a maund as an average crop therefore 2 1-2 maunds worth Rs. 10 is lost, whereas the cost of the Bhendi is not more than a few annas.

CO-OPERATION AMONG CULTIVATORS.

Cultivators must be well aware of the fact that a number of men combining to do any piece of work succeed much better than when each individual works alone and by himself. There is no work in agriculture which requires co-operation more than protective measures against insect attacks. Suppose one man by some means or other has succeeded in ridding his field of some obnoxious insect such as white ants or sugarcane borers, while his neighbours have not done so, it is obvious that the insect will spread on to his crops from those of his neighbours.

Cultivators if they wish to protect their crops from insect attack must combine; it is no good for one man alone to work but all the cultivators of a village should co-operate, then only the best results will be obtained.

Take for example the worm which bores into a brinjal plant; this is a whitish worm, and, when present in the stem of a plant, it causes the whole plant to wilt and die, or at least become very much weakened.

Cultivators should pull up all such plants and burn them so as to make sure of destroying the worms which are inside the stems.

Again, it must be common knowledge to all cultivators that cruciferous plants, such as cabbages, knolkols and the like, frequently become infested with aphides; there are cheap and effective remedies for such insects; these consist in preparing a certain spray made of kerosine oil and soap which is then sprayed over the plants in the form of a fine mist and soon all the aphides will be found dead. Cultivators and especially those who go in for garden crops should combine and buy a good spraying machine which should be used on the crops of each and every one when these are affected with insects.

All information and assistance will be most willingly given to cultivators making inquiries about insect attacks and all other agricultural matters, by the officers of this Department, and any information supplied by cultivators about insects not known to this Department will be greatly appreciated.

THE POTATO WORM.

All cultivators who grow potatoes know the small dirty greyish worm which is found in large numbers in the tubers especially when these have been stored for some time in the godowns. You are all well aware that it is impossible to preserve seed from potatoes from harvest time to the next sowing season on account of the damage done by this "worm" and you therefore pay highly for fresh Italian seed imported every year from Bombay. Careful cultivators may have noticed that these worms are first seen upon the leaves while the crop is still growing green in the field. Afterwards you may have noticed these worms in the green tubers which have become, through accident, exposed to view, but if you look carefully you will never find the worm in the tubers which are well covered up with soil and the reason for this is that the worm hatches out from the egg of a small moth in the same way as a chicken hatches out from a hen's egg and as the moth does not go below the soil it cannot lay eggs on the tubers which are under ground.

Cultivators are in the habit of mixing all the tubers together at harvest time and this worm spreads from the green tubers to the sound tubers and soon a large number of tubers become infested with "worms."

In a bad year this "worm" will destroy more than ¼th of the whole produce; a good crop is 400 maunds of 25 lbs. each, per acre worth at least Rs. 300 at the moderate price of 12 annas a maund; therefore the cultivator loses Rs. 75 per acre.

The Agricultural Department has discovered means of preventing this worm doing damage to the tubers and all good cultivators should adopt the following measures.

(1) Sow the patato seed deep.

(2) At weeding time cover up all exposed tubers,

(3) Heap up the soil in ridges along the potato rows.

(4) The potatoes as soon as they are dug up should be carried away at once to the godowns and never left for even a short time exposed in the field.

(5) Always store the potatoes in gunny bags in a well ventilated room and turn the potatoes out of these bags at least once a month when any potatoes which may have become diseased should be removed and the sound ones returned to the bags which should at once be tied up. Only open one or two bags at a time in case any worm in one bag should find its way into another bag. A gunny bag holds 120 lbs. and costs only 4 annas and therefore gunny bags to hold the produce of one acre will cost Rs 20 and these will remain in use for several years.

(6) Never put green tubers or tubers which have remained exposed in the field in the same bags as the sound potatoes or the worms will come out of the green potatoes and enter the sound ones.

THE SUGARCANE BORER.

Sugarcane, jowari and maize all suffer much on account of a worm which bores into the stem; this is a white worm about one inch long and can be readily recognized in young sugarcane; you have often observed that when sugarcane is just sprouting it shows signs of wilting; when the wilted top leaves are pulled off and examined the injury is seen to be due to this worm which has eaten out a channel running up and down the stem: a small hole may also be seen by which the "worm" entered the shoot.

There are some simple remedies for the worm which should be adopted by all careful cultivators.

(1) Take a pair of scissors or a knife and cut off the withering shoots from the very bottom and burn these because these withered shoots do not recover and hence the cultivator suffers no extra loss but on the contrary the worms in these shoots would spread to other healthy shoots.

(2) After harvest the stubbles of jowar and maize should be rooted out and burnt because the worm lives in these from one year to another; if this practice was universally adopted it is probable that the pest would entirely disappear.

(3). This worm does not come much into evidence during the months of November, December and January; if therefore the sugarcane crop is planted in November or December the sugarcane would have made good progress before these worms appear and will be strong enough to resist to a considerable extent the attacks of this "worm."

(4). It has been observed that the worm prefers maize to sugarcane; therefore it would be useful to sugarcane cultivator to sow a sprinkling of maize in the sugar cane plots and after two months this maize may be removed and fed to cattle.

It is difficult to estimate the total damage done by this borer but in bad years whole crops of jowar have been known to succumb to its ravages.

HYDERABAD COTTON.

Second forecast of the cotton crop of the season 1908-09 in Hyderabad (by the Revenue Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government):—

Owing to disastrous floods and the loss of many lives and much property in Hyderabad, all offices are closed; and the lines of Railway being breached, Postal communication with the districts has been interrupted.

In consequence many returns regarding area are wanting. Consequently, the corresponding figures for Kharif have been taken from August forecast of this year, while those for Rabi have been taken from October forecast of last year.

The total area under cotton during the year is 2,648,795 acres against 2,971,146 acres last year, showing a decrease of 322,351 acres or 10·85 per cent.

The Kharif area shows a decrease of 39,014 acres compared with August forecast; and this is mainly due to cotton sowings being damaged in parts of Mahratwara and the same lands being therefore sown with other crops.

In the Carnatic districts where cotton is a Rabi crop, sowings have been limited during the year, owing to want of timely rains; but, as the fall in September has improved, the condition of these districts, there may be further sowings of cotton and thus the area may increase.

In the Nander district the cotton has suffered from prolonged wet weather and is estimated at 8 annas in the rupee. In the Parbhani and Aurangabad and other districts the crop is fair.

THE new High Court buildings in Calcutta are now almost completed and will be formally opened when Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice, returns from England in the cold weather.

SIX applications were received for the post of Health Officer to the Mandalay Municipality, from England and India, of which candidates all were eligible, but only two suited the terms and requirements of the Municipality. The two gentlemen elected, whose names are to be submitted to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Sanitary Commissioner of Burma for orders, are Dr. Mullan, a Parsee gentleman residing at Calcutta, and Dr. Meynell of Mussoorie. Both have Diplomas of Public Health which Dr. Tanner, the present Health Officer, does not possess, and he is therefore compelled to relinquish the post.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN AND INSURANCE.

During the last few years the average woman has entirely veered round from her original attitude towards insurance. However thrifty she might be in other ways, life and health insurances, burglary and fire policies were a man's business, and women were apt to frown on overmuch study of the insurance canvasser's pamphlets as indicating a sign of morbidness on the part of their male relatives. Nowadays, however, women are by no means averse to the possession of a few policies on their own account, and are as eager as they once were callous in keeping pace with the newest schemes in which enterprising companies are fond of specialising. Sixpenny insurance tickets have been taken out by scores of women during the present holiday season who have travelled abroad or in this country, to whom the thought brings great relief that, come what may, the railway smash or the steamboat collision may possibly be shorn of half its serious consequences if a substantial weekly allowance during, perhaps, fifty-two weeks' convalescence is at hand to meet expenses. There are, however, numbers of other insurances which are most useful to women. To insure their invested money is a profund satisfaction to many who have little financial experience, and have no male relative to manage their affairs, and to whom the knowledge that the debentures which their man of business procured for them ten years ago may not fetch the same price when they wish to realise a decade hence is a torturing spectre of sleepless nights.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

It is not, as a matter of fact, always the bread-winner who should have the prerogative of life assurance. A professional man's wife may have little dowry when she marries, but a few pounds a year spared from the interest on her private income may result in an acceptable sum at her demise, which she may settle on her daughters, and give herself the secure and satisfactory feeling that—in the event of her death—there will be a substantial nest-egg which may be of immense use as marriage portions, or may form a small fund from which training can be obtained which will fit them to earn their own livelihoods. Policies which combine accident and life assurance can be obtained at most advantageous terms now adays. Many companies make a feature of including infectious and other diseases in their prospectuses the amount of a week's compensation representing 80 per cent. of what is paid in premiums, so that in the event of illness, the holder can benefit to the extent of 30s. or £6 per week—depending upon the amount of her annual premiums—while she is invalided. Illness and operations are shorn of half their terrors for the woman of small means if the wherewithal is provided with which she can pay the fees of a nursing home. The extra sum besides, which, added to the original premium, allows for a ten-pound note in time of illness—unspecified—and which may consist simply of a bad attack of influenza, may be considered by no means money thrown away when winter comes, with its successions of epidemics.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

Every now and then, in spite of all the scientific demonstrations to the contrary, articles are published even in serious magazines bearing the names of scientists which suggest the possibility of spontaneous generation. Men like Lord Kelvin or Pasteur or Virchow, and, above all, those biologists who have had a medical training, make no such absurd claims. All of our sanitary laws, and practically all our practical medicine in its most scientific phases are founded on the principle that life does not originate spontaneously. If it does, then is all our attempted prophylaxis of disease vain, and most of the work of our great municipal departments of health nugatory and merely an affliction of spirit.

MR LOWELL'S THEORY.

"The particular reason for calling attention to this," says the "New York Independent" "was Mr. Percival Lowell's declarations in the "Century," in his articles on 'Life on Mars,' that whenever the conditions for the existence of life occur the lower form of life at least inevitably come into existence. Modern medicine is founded on the absolute contradiction of such a proposition and such modes of reasoning. If our modern science of bacteriology means anything its import is to be gathered from its teaching that living things even in their very lowest forms never come into existence except when derived from preceding life of their own kind.

ORIGINS OF DISEASE.

"When a physician, and, above all, a health official in a city, finds a case of typhoid fever, he does not entertain for a moment the idea that he has in this an example of the concurrence of the conditions necessary for the new production of a living typhoid germ. He looks at once for the preceding case of typhoid from the stools of which the typhoid germ was somehow conveyed to this new patient. He may have to travel out to a distant farm to find that someone is caring for a typhoid fever patient, and without proper cleansing handling the vessels in which city milk is transported. He may have to go to the place where the oysters that the patient ate were kept in fresh water for a while in order to 'plump' them to find that the fresh water is contaminated with sewage.

THE HOPE OF ERADICATING INFECTION.

"It is for this reason that living germs always arise only from preceding living germs that modern medicine cherishes and hope of eradicating all the infectious diseases. It is only a question of complete segregation and the sterillisation of the excretions of the patient. It probably will not come in our day, but it is not nearly so distant nor so hopeless as is sometimes thought. Even tuberculosis will be made to disappear just as leprosy has disappeared, though it was probably as widespread in the Middle Ages as tuberculosis is now.

AGAINST SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

"If there were any question of the origin anew of the germs of these diseases because favourable conditions of their existence occurred even without the presence of a previous germ of like kind, then physicians could not legitimately anticipate the eradication of infectious diseases All the experimental evidence we have is against spontaneous generation; and while this is obviously inadequate to disprove the theoretic possibility that it may have occurred some time, or may be occurring somewhere, we are justified in leaving this out of consideration in practical science."

MR. UNWIN is publishing in his Colonial Library a novel entitled "The Prince's Marriage" by Mr. W.H. Williamson, author of "The Traitor's Wife." This story treats in a veiled way of the short and brilliant career of the late Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. It does not pretend to be an historical novel, but many of the incidents are faithfully true to fact. A love story, at once poignant and natural, is woven with the Prince's career, and the plotting against the Prince, because of his good ruling of his adopted country, is seen in its nakedness and thrilling development.

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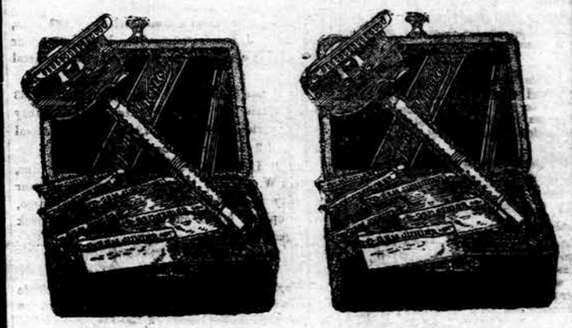

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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, **BOMBAY.**

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Big Meeting.

SECOND DAY.

The second day's programme was a long one, consisting of nine events, the programme, as originally advertised, comprised eight events, but owing to the pegs proving rotten on the first day, the Tent-pegging by sections of four had to be transferred to the second day's programme. This necessitated an early start, and proceedings were advertised to commence at 2-30 p. m. In spite of the hot sun, competitors and spectators alike turned up in goodly numbers, which increased as the sun lost some of its power, and the attendance must have been extremely gratifying to those responsible for the compilation of the programme.

The first event was Tent-pegging by sections of four, postponed from Thursday last. In this the competing teams were given two runs in line and two runs echelon.

Six teams were entered for this event, but only four turned out.

The winning team was composed of Mr, J. Scott, Mr. D. N. Graham, Mr. A. K. Graham and Mr Barraclough whose second run in line was a treat to watch. Coming along at a fast galop, on the word of command from their Captain Mr. D. N. Graham, all four spears were lowered together and simultaneously four pegs were gathered. It was a splendid effort, style and dress being perfect.

The second team consisted of Messrs. Carter, Clare, Gray and Grayburn, who showed good style and dressing and went at a good pace, but failed to gather more than two pegs at any one attempt.

The pegging of all the teams was better in line than in echelon, the dressing in the latter being in the case of two of the teams rather ragged, No. 4 in one team overrunning his No. 3, but great credit is due to all four teams for their stylish all round performance which was most interesting to watch.

Tent-pegging by sections was followed by individual tent-pegging on ponies. Twelve were coloured on the card of whom ten came under the starter's orders. Two runs were allowed and at the end of those, the Judges were unable to separate Mr. Savile, Mr. Froom and Mr. Barraclough, and these gentlemen were asked to run again. In the run off Mr. Savile and Mr. Froom both missed their peg, and Mr. Barraclough with a fast run and a good peg was awarded first prize, Mr. Froom being placed second and Mr. Savile third.

The next item on the programme was a jumping competition for horses. The entry for this event proved the best of the meeting,no fewer than twenty-two horses and ponies being entered to compete, although ponies are permitted to compete in this event against their latter rivals, the fences which they have to negotiate are six inches higher than in their own exclusive competition.

Of the twenty-two entered, sixteen elected to do the course and some really high class jumping was seen.

The ball was opened by the popular Hon. Secretary, Mr. Stileman, on his favourite, Lux, who unfortunately rapped the bar rather heavily but otherwise fenced on his usual brilliant style.

Other horses which showed excellent form were Mr. Preistly's Skypark, Mr. Stevens' Donald, ridden by Mr. Owen Symons, Mr. Harter's H. E., Mr. Dunkley's Larry and Mr. Barraclough's Nerenice. All of these, with the exception of Skylark were called upon to go over the course again as the Judges were unable to place these at the first attempt.

This time Lux fenced faultlessly and it would have been a pleasure to see Mr. Stileman awarded first prize in return for his arduous labours as Hon. Secretary, but it was not to be as an even better jumper turned up in Mr. Stevens' diminutive pony, Donald. This animal is a perfect little wonder over jumps. Pulling hard he fairly flew over the bar and bags doing a tremendous jump at the former. Finco being up with a good in and out, which however proved too good for his rider who lost his balance and bit the dust, the judges had no difficulty in placing him first.

Mr. Dunkley on Larry also did good round, and the judges were unable to separate Larry and Lux who were placed equal second.

The Lloyd Lindsay competition followed. Each team competing formed a section of four, and each section was required to ride a given course taking two fences on the way. At the end of the course competitors dismount in alternate half sections, and proceed to a spot where four cocoanuts are placed on posts. At a distance of some twenty feet they are required to knock the cocoanuts off the posts. Having accomplished this they remount and return to starting post. The team occupying the shortest time to win provided no point are deducted for bad dressing and style.

Six teams entered, four of which were composed of members of the Light Horse, and all of which turned out to compete.

Some of the competitors found it rather difficult to keep their horses together over the jumps, others found it even more difficult to knock off the cocoanuts. The jumps appeared to be not wide enough and one or two horses either ran out or were bored out by their neighbour.

The winning team consisted of Messrs. D. N. Graham, A. K. Graham, L. Barraclough and C. G. Stileman. They lost time on the way out owing to Mr. Barraclough's pony being bored off the fence, and having to return and jump it, but they made it up at the cocoanuts which were soon dislodged. Their run home was excellent as they travelled very fast taking the fences in their stride and keeping a splendid line.

The way was now clear for the Ladies Event, the Fielding Stakes being the item selected. The conditions of the race were as follows:—

Ladies will ride a given course to a point where they will halt by a hurdle at some little distance from which their partners will be standing. Each partner was provided with tennis balls which he was required to throw to his nomenatrix who had to catch them and deposit them in a batersack which she carried, when all the balls had been thrown and caught or missed as the case might be, each lady returned to starting post with as many balls as she had caught.

To ascertain the winner required a certain amount of addition, as the first lady home secured as many marks as there were starters, the second one less and the third one less again and so on. To the number of marks so gained was added the number of balls caught, and the lady with the highest aggregate won the race. It will therefore be seen that the first lady home was not necessarily the winner of the race unless she had proved herself an expert in the art of catching.

Twelve ladies figured on the card, but only ten lined up behind the starters flage. There is no half hearted riding about the Lady competitors and the pace at which they came the course on Saturday made one tremble to think what would happen if a horse came down at the bend. But luckily, they all came round safely, one minus her hat and another minus hair pins.

Some of the horses proved restless at the hurdle and presented the riders of other animals from getting their mounts to stand. It would perhaps have been fairer to all to see the race in two heats

Mrs. Priestley and Mrs. Boyd proved adepts at catching and returned home with nine and eight balls repectively. As Mrs. Priestley reached the starting post in front of Mrs. Boyd she obtained higher marks and was declared the winner with Mrs. Boyd second and Mrs. Hatch third.

The next event set for decision was the Victoria Cross Race, always a popular race at these kind of meetings both with competitors and spectators.

Starting with a race round a given course, competitors were then required to jump a hurdle and to rescue a wounded comrade in the shape of a dummy in the face af a heavy fusillade. Having recovered the dummey they had then to return over the hurdle, first back at the starting post securing the prize.

Eleven competitors turned out for this event which had to be run in two heats of six and five.

Captain Crosse proved the winner of the first heat and Mr. D. N. Graham the [illegible] of the second, but in the final heat the winner beat them both and came home [illegible]r. Scott winner from Mr. D. N. Graham. [illegible] an easy should have been third, but he [illegible] Captain Crosse the hurdle which let up [illegible]s pony fell at place. The firing party [illegible] Mr. Priestley for third the 116th Mahratta Infantry was provided by some of see how little Mahrattas, and it was extraordinary to much [illegible]ue the horses minded the firing, being more concerned at having to carry an effigy. The riders showed great agility in re-mounting with such an unwieldy encumbrance as the dummies appeared to be.

The Ladies Nomination Stakes followed, under the high sounding title of the Pre-Rafbaelite Stakes. The order of things was reserved to what obtained in the Ladies Nomination Race on the first day, as on that day the Ladies had to Guess what animal their partners swere endeavouring to sepresent with in this event the gentlemen had to guess what animal his partner was trying to produce in black and white, the gentlemen having decidedly the easier task of the two, as some of the ladies displayed great skill with the chalk.

The conditions as printed stated that the gentlemen ride a given course to where their partners are standing in front of a blackboard. The Ladies will be given the names of animals which they must draw (What is the penalty if they cannot draw it?) Gentlemen to guess the animal and return over the same course.

If the conditions of the race had been strictly adhered to, some of the gentlemen would still be on the maidan tearing their hair in their endeavours to decipher some of the bieroghyphics which appeared on the black board.

On the other hand some of the animals were excellently drawn, and lucky the gentleman who had chosen a partner who could reproduce with reasonable distinctnses the animal she was given to draw.

Mrs. Boyd drew an excellent rabbit taking its evening meal, and Mr. Williams guessing it at once was on his way home before some of the others had found their partners, thereby obtaining first prize for himself and Mrs. Boyd.

Miss Froom, who had to draw a horse wisely commenced with its mane and then drew its tail which left no doubt in Mr. Froom's mind what the picture would ultimately develop into, and guessing correctly he and Miss Froom obtained second prize, Mr. and Mrs. Priestley being third.

Proceedings closed with a Pony Scurry Handicap, as owing to the gathering darkness the Balaclava Melee had to be abandoned.

Although eleven ponies were coloured on the card only six came under the starter's orders.

The handicap on this occasion had not been so happily framed as for some of the Scurries at the smaller meetings, and Major Kilkelly's Pony. In crack, a 14½ pony with 10 yards' start came home an easy winner, well ridden by Mr. R. Phillips, from Mr. Barraclough on his pony Berenice, with Mr. Wayman's Mubarrak ridden by Mr. Franks third.

By kind permission of Col. H. Mead and officers the spectators were provided during the proceedings with some excellent selections of music by the Band of the 116th Mahrattas.

RESULTS.

1. TENT PEGGING—BY SECTIONS OF FOUR.

Mr. J. Scott		
Mr. D. N. Graham		1
Mr. A. K. Graham		
Mr. L. Barraclough		
Mr. B. Carter		
Mr. P. Clare		2
Mr. B. Gray		
Mr. L. Grayburn		
Capt. Crosse		
Mr. A. Froom		
O. Smouha		3
R. Phillips		

2. TENT-PEGGING—INDIVIDUAL—PONIES.

Mr. L. Barraclough	1
Mr. A. Froom	2
Mr. L. Savile	3

3. JUMPING COMPETITION—HORSES.

Owners.	Horses.	
Mr. C. F. Stevens	Donald ...	1
Mr. C. G. Stileman	Lux	2
Mr. P. J. Dunkley	Larry ...	

4. LLOYD LINDSAY COMPETITION.

Mr. D. N. Graham	
Mr. L. Barraclough	1
Mr. A. K. Graham	
Mr. C. G. Stileman	

5. LADIES FIELDING STAKES.

Mrs. Priestley	1
Mrs. Boyd	2
Mrs. Hatch	3

6. VICTORIA CROSS RACE.

Mr. J. M. C. Scott	1
Mr. D. N. Graham	2
Mr. Priestley	3

7. LADIES NOMINATION PRE-RAPHAELITE STAKES.

Mrs. Boyd and Mr. Williams	1
Miss Froom and Mr. Froom	2
Mr. and Mrs. Priestley	3

8. PONY SCURRY—HANDICAP.

Owners.	Ponies.	
Major P. P. Kill Kelly	Jimcrack ...	1
Mr. L. Barraclough	Berenice ...	2
Mr. W. N. Wayman	Mubarrak ...	3

THE Triennial Report of the Commissioner of Stamps in the United Provinces shows a continued and large increase in the revenue of the department. The gross receipts, which were Rs. 84,46,783 in 1904-05, had risen in 1907-08 to Rs. 9,74,63,252, the highest figure recorded, and the average for the last three years was 12·9 per cent. above the average of the preceding triennium, the average under judicial stamps rising by 11·8 per cent. and under non-judicial stamps by 16·3 per cent.

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LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.

Use and Abuse of Drink.

IN pursuance of a notice issued by Rev. P. A. Fernandez, Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Bandra a meeting was held on Saturday last in the compound of the Church, when the President of the Mazagon Institute of St. Anne's Temperance Association, Mr. M. T. Vaz, M. S. L. P., delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture on "Alcohol, its Use and Abuse." The meeting was largely attended and presided over by Rev. Father Seither, S. J., Professor of English Literature, St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

USE OF ALCOHOL.

In the course of a long address, Mr. Vaz observed that scientists and medical men were divided in their opinions regarding the various ways both direct and indirect in which alcohol works on the human system. Whether alcohol is a medicine or not is therefore a moot question. It may be said that there are some special modifications of the bodily or mental condition of man, short of actual disease in which the occasional or habitual use of alcoholic liquors may be even beneficial or necessary. First of all the cases which call for some extraordinary exertion of the animal powers. Then come the cases where business worries and cares occupy a man's mind. The mental condition brought on under these circumstances tends to impair the digestive powers and the use of alcohol, averts the mischief which would otherwise take place. By the use of a little alcohol, business worries and cares are forgotten for a time allowing the digestive process to go on undisturbed. It would be considered not only imprudent but foolish to neglect to use alcohol in these cases. A moderate quantity of it taken at meals promotes nutrition and the assimilation of food where there is a deficiency of constitutional vigour and where the absence of alcohol would bring on a slight indigestion. Alcohol may be found beneficial in assisting to fortify the system against a temporary cold or damp. In cases of pains, colic, &c., its good effects are well-known. Our everyday experience tells us that middle-aged and elderly people are relieved a great deal, so far as their digestion goes by a little wine or beer taken at meals. It must not therefore be concluded that a free recourse to alcohol can be had with impunity for purposes of the kind already mentioned. Having so far given a few cases where the use of alcohol in health has been found beneficial, I shall proceed to mention some where in consequence of a departure from the normal state of health, its use becomes advisable. Before dilating on this portion of the lecture,it may be mentioned that there are medical men who are not only quite averse to the use of alcohol but who maintain that alcohol is not at all necessary for the sustenance of the body—indeed that it is rather prejudicial when habitually taken. These men may still maintain with perfect consistency that (like many other poisons) alcohol is a very valuable remedy when administered with caution and discretion in different forms of disease. In some forms of dyspepsia alcohol may be given with great benefit. In case of severe injuries resulting in shock, alcohol is advantageously employed in rousing the system from effects, which if allowed to have their course, can only end in growing depression and ultimate death. In the different manifestations of neuralgia and in cases of severe burns, the good effects of alcohol are at once seen. During the stage of convalescence from fever and acute inflammatory diseases and in some diseases of the nervous system, alcohol is as it were an obvious necessity. There are many other cases of maladies peculiar both to infancy and early youth where alcohol produces markedly beneficial effects.

ABUSE OF ALCOHOL.

Having pointed out some cases in which alcohol may be advantageously had recourse to, the lecturer then proceeded to examine the baneful results brought on by its excessive use. Some people are under the impression that alcohol is a potent agent for stimulating nerve energy. This is a mistaken view. The feeling of strength that is generated by alcoholic liquors, is temporary and as such unreal. Alcohol is no doubt a stimulant in the real sense of the word. In order that the word stimulant may be properly understood, he quoted a definition of it as given by a celebrated physician: "Something that gets strength out of a man instead of putting it into him." That alcohol really does this, is evidenced by the fact that an immoderate use produces toxic conditions manifesting themselves in an impairment of the muscular and mental powers. India being a hot country, drink here is more pernicious than in England or any other cold country, where people can take more alcohol and where alcohol is indeed taken more with the object of keeping out the cold by increasing the bodily warmth. Moreover, the drink usually resorted to in England is beer, whereas in India beverages containing a much greater percentage seem to claim the patronage of the drinking public much to their prejudice on account of the evils resulting therefrom.

In conclusion, the lecturer suggested some remedies for intemperance. He said that most effectual remedy that one can readily suggest and which would have the effect of completely eradicating intemperance was the "Abolition of the Drink Traffic." If this could be done we would need no other remedies. But the absence of a Hercules to cleanse the Augean stables, compels us to fall back upon practical remedies. Our object should be to train the rising generation to habits of sobriety and this can be effected by introducing temperence teaching in schools along with the general principles of hygiene. If boys and girls at school are shown the evil results of drink and if notions of horror attendant upon the vice of drinking are instilled into their tender minds beneficial results must ensue. Boys and girls should be made acquainted with the advantages of temperance and the evils of intemperance. They should also be taught that great misery and wretchedness stare the intemperate man full in the face: whereas happiness and success arise from temperate habits. The aforesaid plan has achieved a great amount of success in Canada and the United States, where children are shown the melancholy effects arising from intemperance and the great success attained by men of temperate habits. The organization of Bands of Hope i. e. Children's Temperance Societies, distribution of leaflets, frequent address on temperance are the usual means adopted for combating the evil and are found to be effective in holding it in check.

How much more beneficial would it not be to introduce into our schools a system to improve the moral tone of boys and girls? What good will it do men to be the proud possessors of knowledge if despite their enormous learning they succumb to that general enemy Drink? This is a matter for serious consideration as on our proper decisions depends much of the future happiness of those who are to come after us.

He strongly urged that we should each and all of us individually constitute ourselves advocates of the cause of temperance, and then we are bound to reap a plentiful harvest as the fruit of our honest labour.

The Chairman who, on rising, was received with cheers, then thanked the lecturer for his interesting and informing lecture and made a few observations of a practical character on the question of drink. He said there was no use of blaming the Government in the matter but that people should co-operate and work on behalf of the Temperance movement. The abuse of drink was a curse which ruined many happy homes and every lover of the country should take steps to remove this curse.

Professor N. G. Welinkar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman and the proceedings were brought to a close with a unique display of magic lantern views, mostly bearing on the Temperance question.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, OCTOBER 16.

IN concluding a "note" that appeared in your Evening Edition of the 13th instant, I remarked, referring to the specially organised, yellow-taped volunteers for "humanitarian" work, that the genius who introduced them, "should be set up on a pedestal and adored." Unfortunately, however, on the ceremony of adoration was not destined to be of long duration. Yesterday the [illegible]unteers were quietly rel[illegible] much-devoted volabours, possibly [illegible] of their philanthropic innate ener[illegible] own satisfaction, as the quantity [illegible] Munsubdar" is a negligible

When there is a question of decentralisation of work, it is delicate to single out any one person for special mention. While Nawab Zoolcadar Jung has been appointed Special Magistrate with a number of assistants—not actually for relief works, but generally to dispose of property recovered from the disastrous floods, this operations being confined to the City—a similar responsibility in the suburban jurisdiction is placed by Government on Nawab Nizamuth Jung, the powers exercised by both these personalities of the High Court being co-ordinate.

I have already told you that there is a paucity of Judges on the Bench of H. H. the Nizam's High Court and that expedition in the disposal of cases has become a lost attribute. Matters now are worse by the temporary absence of Nawabs Zoolcadar Jung and Nizamuth Jung on special duty, added to the absence also of Mr. Balmukund, who is engaged on the Debt Commission. The result is that there are only three Judges available, and cases that are "listed" are merely called on to be postponed. Surely, the present distress in the State is bad enough, without adding to the discomfort of litigants? As pointed out there was a want of two Judges to form the quorum of the High Court Bench, but now there is the deficiency of five Judges. I suppose the Nizam's Government would be well advised if it select the required number from practising Barristers as a temporary measure, without regard to caste or creed, and ultimately, when the present Judges on special duty revert to work, it could confirm two out of the acting Judges to complete the scheduled quorum of eight members on the Bench.

The recent disastrous floods have been responsible for a lot of damage, both to life and property; but they have at the same time arrogated the honour of wiping away all evidence relative to previous convictions of criminals. All the records of H. H. the Nizam's Criminal Courts have been washed away or destroyed by water, and the wonder is that the Court buildings did not themselves share the same fate.

At the meeting held on Wednesday last, which was attended by the Judicial Minister and the principal heads of departments, Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad, the Prime Minister, presiding, it was proposed to grant an advance of six months' pay to those officials who may apply for it,repayable by easy monthly instalments; and a rider was added that employes on the lower rungs of the ladder would have to give security if they required the advance. There may be good reason for this precaution, but it cannot be disguised that very many on the higher rungs of the ladder are equally open to suspicion; and therefore it would be interesting to know what has actually prompted the benevolent action enunciated in the aforesaid proposition relative to a six-months' advance of pay. As it is, the Government has been generous enough to disburse two months pay without discrimination to its employes in the lower and higher grades, to be repaid after the lapse of two months of receipt by six monthly instalments. That sum, it may be supposed, must have gone a long way towards helping those that suffered by the floods to procure for themselves cooking utensils, wearing apparel, and other domestic paraphernalia. Then, why make generosity more generositified?' It is an open secret that directly His Highness commanded his Government to disburse at once the current month's pay and an advance of an equal sum to be repaid in six monthly instalments, commencing after the expiry of two months; all the employes on the lower rungs of the official ladder and most on the upper jumped at the opportunity because there was no interest imposed on the loan. It is apparent therefore that the larger offer of six months' pay in advance, instead of going into the hands of people who have really lost their houses and their all, would become a general scramble and which, in spite of the healthy condition of the State exchequer—which can show about six crores of rupees—should not be encouraged.

The Food Camps, inaugurated by the Nizam's Government to alleviate distress after the recent disaster, have proved themselves more baneful than beneficent, and they have been very properly discontinued by closure absolute. Experience has shown that on occasions like this, indiscriminate feeding has created untold imposition, and it was altogether a mistake therefore to have attempted it again. The right course Government ought to have taken was to have prohibited the exportation of grain and edibles from any part of the Dominions to foreign centres, and it should have been rigidly insisted that the City should be the emporium where everything exportable should be imported from the districts for a definite period of time, or at least until things relapsed into an apparently normal condition. Grain dealers and others of their kith should have been made to sell at a reasonable rate, and should not have been left to make capital out of other peoples' distress and helplessness. Had it not been for the stupid feeding camps, labour would have been cheap, or, at any rate, not above the ordinary; but by the generous hospitality afforded, it ran up to high wages, which did not even secure a sufficiency of units. From the 30th September to 15th October, the rates fixed were—man, one rupee; woman, eight annas; and youth, four annas. By the closure yesterday of Food Camps, the wages came down to-day to their original figures, that is to say—man, four annas; woman, two and half annas; youth two annas. The first thing, therefore, that Government should have done was to imperatively stop exportation and to fix the prices of foodstuffs, and the next sacred duty was to see to the comforts of respectable widows and orphans and "purdanashin" women, for whom particular measures should have been adopted, while sufferers of the sterner sex should have been treated with consideration but not fanatical benevolence. If omissions and questionable commissions took place at the beginning, it is to be fervently hoped that they will now be replaced by what circumstances have shown to be necessary. The worst folly has been rectified, and that is the temptations of the Food Camps, and that is an earnest, let it to be hoped, of better measures to follow.

Some local aided schools produce some excellent maxims of head and heart during the Government Inspector's examination. By the rules laid down, it is imperative that every boy borne on the register must sit for the examination, except he be sick or absent at the time from any other unpreventible cause. But the rule is overruled in some instances, in order to safeguard the grant-in-aid received. This is what is done: All "likelies" are made to sit for the examination and the "unlikelies," are crowded out. Is this fair to Government? Suppose a few boys in one class are long absent by illness, is it right to hide them from the Inspector? Surely, that official if they were brought before him and failed to pass, would have satisfied himself by an inspection of the register in cases of continued absence? But if otherwise, if he finds that the boys could not pass owing to "dunciness," he would be justified in questioning the teacher as to the propriety of having kept such boys in a standard for which they were not fit; and of course in his report the necessary remarks would be made, when it would follow that the grant would be subjected to the process of thinning. If a school is anxious to obtain a long number of passes, it should have competent teachers who will make their charges fit for the public examination, and not stoop to the deception of screening boys of whom they have doubts.

THE KARACHI GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The following letter appears in the "Sind Gazette":—

It is satisfactory to know that there is one at least in Karachi to ventilate the affairs of the Grammar School with, as far as I can see, the best intentions—I refer to the article in the "Bombay Gazette," reproduced in your paper of the 13th instant. There are, however, some inaccuracies in that article, which I may be pardoned in putting right.

First and most important is the School Building. At its cost it compares most favorably with the Sind Arts College building. The Karachi Grammar School possesses at this moment one of the most substantial masonry buildings in the Province erected at a cost of nearly 47,000 rupees and with, what has been spent on it since, the total may be reckoned at nearly half a lakh of rupees. The building like all others needs only the ordinary annual repairs to render it fit for the school for generations to follow. It has been so planned that it will allow of extension if found necessary.

II. The furniture has not failed to meet the wants of the school,' but it is receiving due attention with other improvements, for which a Government contribution was some months ago applied, of which the "Bombay Gazette" is not perhaps aware.

III. The Municipal grant is not Rs. 600 annually but only 360. It was at one time 600, but an idea got abroad, which was snatched up by a member of the Municipality, that the school being situated in Cantonment was not entitled to Municipal support. The "Sind Gazette" showed that although the School building was situated in Cantonment the parents and guardians of the children attending it were mostly scattered over Municipal limits and that those residing in Cantonment were as much Municipal ratepayers as those living within Municipal bounds. The next reason advanced was that the Municipal funds did not allow of so large a grant as 600 rupees; it was cut down to Rs. 360 per annum. The Municipality could not afford to make up the paltry sum of Rupees 20 a month to continue the 600 a year it was giving! I hope the time is not far distant when the Corporation will in its magnanimity restore the grant to Rupees 600 per annum or more from their various sources of income, more particularly as the Government of India have abrogated all orders preventing the Corporation from extending their Octroi Schedule to articles subject to Imperial taxation of which advantage has no double been taken already.

IV. It cannot be said that the local European Press ever burked anything tending to promote the interests of the school. In 1901 for inexplicable reasons, remembered by many, one of the best Head Masters the school ever had was put aside by the Management. I refer to the late Mr. T. J. Taylor, B. A. The "Sind Gazette" espoused the cause of the school in favour of Mr. Taylor, and showed that his removal was a serious loss to the school. The management was persistent, and imported a successor from England at a very heavy cost to the school who did not stay long but left to take up an appointment in another part of India, succumbing in the journey. The school had fallen back considerably. Mr Taylor was reinstated much to the benefit of the school. In his 16 years' connection and upwards with the school he never once failed to bring his senior pupils up to the highest pitch of proficiency attained by any Government High School. He was an efficient Teacher, too, in Latin and French, the former so indispensible in a European school requiring a second classical language. He was struck down with illness early in August 1905 from which he never recovered, having on his hands no fewer than 12 pupils for the next Bombay University Entrance Examination, due the November following. There was no one to take his place in coaching those 12 pupils for the next three and a half months. Can I say that efforts were made to replace Mr. Taylor for the benefit of those 12 pupils if cost were made no consideration? I fear not. Mr. Taylor succumbed to his illness on the 14th October 1905. The 12 pupils were left to do the best they could for themselves. They boldly went up for the Entrance Examination: 3 only passed. It was a cruel blow to the parents and guardians of the others and the severest shock the school ever sustained. In justice to Mr. Taylor I have to say that the school was worked at a much smaller cost in his time than it is now. Mr. Leedham succeeded Mr. Taylor and Mrs. Leedham was appointed Head Mistress.

V. The school is again in difficulties. Mr. Leedham has unfortunately been struck down with sickness, and he and Mrs. Leedham must be absentees for months to follow. The Management have and are making commendable efforts to fill the blank caused by their temporary absence and there is every season for assurance that they will not allow the school to suffer, for which parents and guardians have reasons to be grateful. The present arrangements it is hoped are tentative.

VI. The Educational Department has invariably stood by the school in its examinations, advice to the Managers, and recommendations to Government for grants-in-aid. The latter is now Rs. 4,000 per annum (1908) and not 2,000.

VII. To the North-West Railway authorities a debt, of gratitude is due, as they are keeping the school in view for the benefit of the children of Railway employes and are aiding it with liberal contributions.

Having so far met the "Bombay Gazette," I may be permitted to offer a few suggestions from my knowledge, of the wants of the parents and guardians of the children attending the school. There should be no doubt left in their minds that the school staff is thoroughly capable of teaching up to Government High Schools with Latin as its second classical language. The cost of the establishment has reached the level to ensure the employment of none but "competent" teachers for the sole benefit of the "children." It has reached Rupees 11,000 per annum. There was a time when the expenditure on the teaching staff barely came up to two-thirds of what it is now, and it taught well up to Government High Schools, preparing efficiently for the Bombay University entrance examinations.

The employment of a matron to look after the Boarders should be made imperative, as the Head Master and Mistress who have more than enough to attend to as teachers, and in their own domestic work and social obligations, can hardly be expected to look after the comforts of the Boarders efficiently. The cost can be got out of the income derived from the latter. For obvious reasons in the one building there should be no distinction in boarders such as first and second class, all should sit at the one table.

If the school answers what is reasonably expected of it as an institution for boarders and for day scholars, teaching as I have said completely up to Government High Schools and giving boarders the due comforts of a home, I cannot see how parents and guardians can fail to support it under even tempered Teachers in a salubrious climate like Karachi.—Yours, etc.,

J. STRIP.

Karachi, 17th October 1908.

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CEYLON.
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCT. 26, 1908.

A THRONELESS ASIATIC POTENTATE.

THE second volume (which has recently appeared) of the Indian Empire section of the "Imperial Gazetteer," contains an historical chapter upon the European period which summarises all the principal events from the Portuguese era down to the close of Lord Curzon's rule. In the concluding pages of this epitome there are some curious perversions of facts which deserve to rank as "mock pearls of history" by reason of their disregard for the accuracy which one is accustomed to associate with compilations of this character. One of them occurs in the paragraph relating the Tibetan occurrences of four years ago, wherein it is affirmed that the Dalai Lama abdicated and that the Younghusband protocol was arranged with his successor. All the text-books on the subject, as well as the official reports, are unanimous in asserting that the potentate, whose temerity caused our intervention, fled from Lhasa before our forces reached that interesting city, without going through the formality of relinquishing his rights as a ruler. The only useful relic of the Lama's domination discovered by us was his official Seal, which was subsequently affixed, certainly without his consent, to the Treaty accepted by the administrative Council which we summoned for the reconcilement of the differences between India and Tibet. The militant pontiff had become an invisible entity until at a later date it was revealed that he had sought Russian protection.

Our occupation of Lhasa occurred when events in the Far East already pointed to hostilities between Russia and Japan, and consequently the Dalai Lama was unable to obtain the benevolent assistance from St. Petersburg upon which he relied, either for his restoration to Tibet, or the establishment of a schismatic Buddhist Church under the Tsar's protection. And the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement, a year ago, temporarily extinguished a remarkable intrigue which had been a dangerous feature in Asiatic politics for at least a decade previously. Anathematising the Russian duplicity which had been the chief cause of his misfortunes, the Dalai Lama quitted the vicinity of their frontier some time ago, and for the past year or so has been the guest of the Chinese Government at a famous Buddhist monastery a few hundred miles from Peking. The Son of Heaven and his councillors have found the throneless potentate a most costly and inconvenient visitor, and for months past much Celestial subtlety has been expended in efforts to tempt the Lama to the capital, with a view to arranging for his restoration to Tibet under conditions which may limit his temporal ambitions and prevent him from again menacing the peace of Eastern Asia. The Lama, after receiving satisfactory assurances that his sanctity and personal liberty would not be imperilled, reached Peking a fortnight ago and although recent telegrams have informed us that the negotiations with him have been impeded by his non-observance of certain canons of the inflexible etiquette of the Court, these hindrances will be smoothed over, and we shall hear presently that the Buddhist Pope is on his way to Lhasa.

Although our altruistic diplomacy has resulted in the renunciation of the most useful provision of the Younghusband protocol, and last year's engagement with Russia excludes both of us from meddling with Tibetan affairs, India is commercially interested in the future of China's restored province, and will follow coming developments with considerable attention. Since the days of Warren Hastings many endeavours have been made to establish friendly relations between ourselves and the Kingdom of the Lamas, and to protect and promote the frontier trade in which many of our subjects are engaged. But all these attempts have been futile, and the most recent, as we know, led to the hostilities which resulted in the temporary occupation of [illegible] new trading regulations which have just been agreed to by the Chinese and Indian Governments will, if properly worked, stimulate commercial developments on the frontier where, despite existing difficulties which these provisions are intended to solve, there are already indications of enhanced commercial activity. But with our arch-foe, the Dalai Lama, re-installed at the capital from which he fled four years ago, there may be a recrudescence of the old troubles unless the Chinese maintain their suzerainty over Tibet more efficiently than in the past. For until our intervention the Lhasa potentates, of whom the present is the thirteenth incarnation, had been practically independent of Peking for a couple of centuries, and the Celestial over-lordship has deteriorated into a political fiction. Sixteen years ago, the Dalai Lama who possesses strong temporal ambitions emancipated himself from this nominal control by dissolving the State-Council which administered Tibetan affairs, and concentrating all power in his own person. After completing this revolution, which seems to have been effected without any serious opposition from Peking, he opened communications with St. Petersburg with the avowed object of securing Russian recognition and protection for his new Asiatic kingdom. Thereafter events developed rapidly, as both the Home and Indian Governments were fully informed of the negotiations between Lhasa and the Czar's capital, and merely awaited a favourable opportunity for administering a quietus to a projected alliance which would have menaced the security of our North-Eastern frontiers. That occasion presented itself six years ago, when repeated violations of our border by the Tibetans, and their interference with the trading privileges arranged under an older treaty, had exhausted the patience of the Government of India, and strong remonstrances were addressed to Lhasa. But the insolent potentate refused to receive the Viceroy's letters, and all attempts to arrive at a peaceful settlement of our differences with the border kingdom were frustrated by the open hostility manifested towards us by this priestly autocrat. Our advance over the border was followed by his temporary obliteration from Tibetan affairs, and his re-appearance, even in the guise of a chastened and much modified personality, will be regarded with mixed feelings in India. For he is by no means the decrepit incarnation imagined as his years are but six and thirty, and he is said to be remarkably active, both physically and mentally, for an Exarch whose principal occupation should be a contemplative absorption in the religious mysteries typified in his person. However, time will show whether his recent misfortunes have modified those ambitions which brought him into collision with our ex-Viceroy, and, moreover, unless the reports which reach us of the Celestial activity in consolidating their government over restored Tibet are absolutely misleading, the Chinese are taking such measures as will effectually prevent any future ebullitions by the Dalai Lama in the direction of temporal independence.

THE HINDU NEW YEAR.

TO-DAY is the New Year Day of the Gujerati Hindus of his City, and as these form a large and influential portion of the Hindus here, it may be called the Hindu New Year's Day. The Maratha Hindus of the Deccan who are not in very great force in Bombay, commence their year in March, a very proper time for beginning the year, as nature herself then turns over a new leaf with the advent of spring, and everything has a fresh lease of life. But the present season of autumn is also in some ways appropriate for beginning the year; as the rains are just over and the new crops are coming in. The commercial classes all begin their year to-day, and change their books of business, discarding those for the past year. Parsis and Mahomedans, especially Khoja merchants, though they differ from the Hindus in their religious beliefs, yet conform to this practice of commencing their year of business to-day, and they also change their books of business on this day. The Hindus perform elaborate ceremonies on the occasion of changing their ledgers and other books of business which are blessed by Brahmans, who utter incantations over them, invoking the favours of their deities, especially Lakshmi the goddess of wealth and plenty, and of Saraswati the goddess who presides over books and the skill required in book-keeping. The Parsis imitated their neighbours in this as well as other matters to a great extent in former days, and they used to employ priests to bless their new ledgers on this day with ceremonies bearing a close resemblance to the Hindu ceremonies. But of late many of them have begun to see the impropriety of this practice, which has no warrant in their religion, and they are gradually dropping it, quietly using new ledgers without any ceremonies partaking of superstition. Indeed, they are beginning to drop the practice of using the Hindu year in their business affairs altogether, and of changing their books on this day. They are gradually using the English year and change their books in January. But it is an interesting fact that the Parsi Panchayet, the great bulwark of Parsi orthodoxy, still keeps up the old and time-worn Parsi practice of commencing its business year on this New Year's Day of the Hindus, and its accounts are kept in this manner of the Hindus. This great institution of the Parsis publishes its annual reports, exhibiting its transactions not for the Parsi but this Hindu year commencing with the new moon of to-day. This is now felt by a part of the community as an anomaly, and the time is not distant when a change may be expected. This New Year's Day occurs almost at the end of the festival dedicated to fire called Diwali, which is celebrated by illuminations and fireworks. On this occasion every good Hindu thinks it his duty to let off at least some crackers and to have some extra lights in his house. This festival of Diwali is held at a time when most of the grain in the fields is ready for harvesting, so in many places cultivators go to these fields and offer up to their crops prayers and sacrifices of animals in order to return thanks to them for having ripened. Hence it is clear that this festival also is like most a season festival. It is held in honour chiefly of Lakshmi, the consort of Vishnu, the auspicious goddess presiding over good luck and prosperity. The Hindus, therefore, very appropriately celebrate their New Year's Day in the midst of the festival of the goddess of good fortune and wealth, whom they invoke naturally enough at the commencement of their year to bless all their transactions of the coming months.

THE NASIK ASSAULT CASE.

THE charge against Mr. J. K. Williams, Executive Engineer at Nasik, of causing the death of a native bullock-driver, received a careful investigation, and ended satisfactorily for the accused and his many friends. In the opinion of many impartial persons there was no necessity for the prosecution at all. Considering the statement made by Mr. Superintendent Foard, an officer of great experience, it may seem to some people that the proceedings in the Magistrate's court were unnecessary. We think so too, but we do not think they were wholly undesirable. It is more satisfactory to an accused person to stand his trial and receive a formal acquittal, than to leave it open for acrimonious persons to point at him and say: "There is a man who took a human life, yet was never brought to trial." From that point of view we have nothing to say against the proceedings and think that whosoever ordered them did so in what he considered the best interests of the State, rendering it impossible for the disloyal to insinuate that there is one law for the white man and another for the native. At the same time it does seem rather ridiculous to put a man on his trial when the very statements made to the Superintendent of Police would not hold water and when the Superintendent knew that the son of the deceased person had tried to make money out of Mr. Williams, offering to traduce the memory of his father in consideration of a pecuniary reward. The custom is well known in this country. Attempts to extort blackmail in the manner adopted here are of every day occurrence and doubtless the very dutiful son, of whom we have heard, imagined he was sure of a couple of hundred rupees when he laid the body on the verandah of the Collector's bungalow, never for a moment anticipating the trouble of attending court and undergoing cross-examination. To our mind Mr. Williams, who is widely known as a particularly even-tempered man and is much esteemed by his numerous subordinates, never struck a blow at, much less caused the death of the driver. All the evidence was against either possibility and we heartily sympathise with him in the trouble and anxiety he has undergone. We are aware that our views on the desirability of the proceedings will not be endorsed by quite a number of people, who hold opinions similar to that expressed by a correspondent in another column. We repeat, however, that although we consider the prosecution was unnecessary, all things considered, it was desirable.

SUCH work as may be undertaken on the Loi-Shilman Railway will not extend beyond mile 300.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, who will reach Simla on the 7th November, will probably meet the Viceroy during His Excellency's tour.

MALARIAL fever has been terribly severe in Amritsar. In the first week of this month the daily mortality was 95; in the second week 120, but the latest figures show some decline. Mahomedans suffered most and women and children more than men. The Municipal Committee has given Rs. 50,000 for relief to the poor.

IN the latest Agricultural Report for the United Provinces, it is remarked that agricultural operations are much retarded by the prevalence of malarial fever. Prices as yet show no general tendency to fall and, indeed, they have actually risen slightly in some districts.

EUGENIE DE GUERIN.*

MR. LIGHTBODY has given us an excellent translation of the journal of Eugénie de Guérin, which preserves, almost unimpaired, the atmosphere, the association, the vitality, of the original, and conveys the delicate exactness of thoughts as they spring straight from the mind. It is now sixty years since the death of Eugenie de Guerin, and forty-six years since her journal, a purely personal narrative, not intended by its writer for publication, was given to the world. It can hardly be said of Eugénie de Guérin as of her brother Maurice, that her name is one with which most lovers of literature are familiar. At the same time, her journal, on its first publication in 1862, was immediately received into the first ranks of literature, from which, in the judgment of French critics, it has never been deposed. It has passed through many editions in France, and has, as Mr. Lightbody states in his preface, gained the unstinted admiration of such critics as Sainte-Beuve and Matthew Arnold. Eugénie de Guérin's Journal was crowned by the French Academy, and seems likely to take its place for all time as a classic, but it never has been, and probably never will be, a widely-read book. Its chief beauty is at the same time its chief limitation. Eugénie de Guérin gives us very little of matters of contemporary interest in her Journal: she never touches upon politics, rarely upon personages or large questions, and of personal experiences she has little to relate. Her life was wholly domestic,—almost cloistered in its calm severity. She gives us the expression of feeling and fancy rather than of thought: both are delicately tender but rarely deep. Her writings have the gentle grace and exquisite simplicity of an Anthology. She shews a fine unerring taste in literature, though she seemed to read little but books of devotion. The writings of Fénélon roused her sincere admiration and appreciation, and she quotes from Fénélon more than from any other writer. Indeed, the two seem closely akin in temper and spiritual outlook. The writings of Eugénie de Guérin frequently suggest Fénélon who was scholar and saint combined, mystic and man of the world, whose selfless, unwavering piety was fervent but never impassioned. Notwithstanding Eugénie de Guérin's cheerful faith and calm contentment a suggestion of mournfulness overshadows all her writings, the gloom of one who has missed something, who feels a lack. Yet she herself disclaims any such feeling. The life of nun-like retirement which she leads is of her own choosing. "Among other things," she writes, "Gabrielle does not approve of my retiring tastes and my renunciation of the world. It is because she does not know me, because she is young and does not understand that there is an age when the heart detaches itself. The world charms it, but that is not life. It is to be found only in God and oneself." Perhaps the instinctive cry in another passage gives us a more intimate vision than she intended, or than she herself even suspected. "The woman poet, as he fancies me, is an imaginary being, quite apart from the life I lead. How could it be otherwise? I know not; and besides, it is my duty. I have no wish to shirk it. Would to Heaven that my thoughts, my soul, had never taken flight beyond the narrow sphere where I am forced to live! It is vain to tell me; I cannot rise above my needle or my distaff without going too far. I feel it and believe it; so I shall remain where I am. My soul will dwell in high places only in Heaven."

Her love of nature, like the rest of herself, is tender, mournful, and very true, and her expression of what she saw flawlessly clear and direct. Here is a passage which shows the perfect finish of her thought and description:—"I love the snow; to see everything white has something heavenly about it. The mud, the bare earth offend my eye, they sadden me. To-day I can see only the outline of roads, and the little birds' footprints. Lightly as they touch the earth, they leave their little tracks which form a thousand figures on the snow. 'Tis pretty to watch those tiny feet tracing them out like coral pencils."

It is not easy to associate laughter or perception of whimsicality with Eugénie de Guérin. Dare we see humour in the following entry in her diary, or does it merely show a large sublime simplicity? "I am greatly attached to that image, battered as it is, because I have always seen it there, and when I was a child I used to go and say my prayers before it . . . Once I had some stains on my gown, at which I was in great tribulation lest I should get a scolding. I entreated my image to make the stains disappear, and they did disappear. How this gracious miracle made me love God! From that day I fancied there was nothing impossible for prayer or for my image. And I asked all sorts of things from it; once that my doll might have a soul; but this time I was disappointed. 'Twas perhaps the only time."

Eugénie de Guérin finds a parable in every tale she hears, but her tender fancy is that of the poet-philosopher rather than the moralist. "I met Cruchon's little boy," she says. "The poor child has lost his father, his mother is dead too, and since then the orphan has a pathetic habit. He puts a handkerchief in bed by his side in the place where his mother lay,..... and he weeps and cries if he awakes without finding it at his lips. Then he calls his mother, tells her to come back, and is soothed only by his doll: what a simple want this doll is, so befitting the soul of a child, and even of any man! For everyone in affliction has his own doll, and rejoices at the faintest image of his vanished happiness."

In spite of, perhaps because of, her childlike directness of thought, Eugenie de Guerin finds no difficulty in putting complex feelings, vague and elusive ideas into simple straightforward language. One day she writes:—"Notice how peaceful my soul seems these last few days. And it is really so, for with you I make no concealment, and put on paper everything that occurs to me, even tears. When my report grows lengthy it is a sign that I am at my best. Often it is hardly worth while to speak of outside affairs, unless they should awake an echo in the heart like a knock at the door. Then one speaks of them, however small they may be. Some piece of news, the noise of the wind, a bird, a mere trifle touches my heart and makes me write pages."

When we have said all perhaps Eugenie de Guérin's chief charm lay in her rare and complete honesty. She expresses no sentiment or feeling that has not had its birth in her, and clothes these only in words of which she has taken accurate measure in her mind. The correspondence between her thoughts and her expression of them is complete. Literary instinct in the highest sense is hers,—the power to write exactly as she feels.

E. A. R. H.

*["JOURNAL OF EUGENIE DE GUERIN," translated, with an Introduction, by William M. Lightbody. (George Routledge & Sons, Ltd.]

THE Railway Budget for next year will, the "Pioneer" understands, be on the basis of 12½ millions sterling expenditure, while the allotment for irrigation will be 1½ millions.

THE NASIK CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The finding of the District Magistrate at Nasik upon the charge recently brought against Mr. J. K. Williams of the Public Works Department, has now been published and Mr. Williams has been discharged without being called upon to enter upon his defence, that is to say, the Magistrate has found after hearing the case for the prosecution, that no "prima facie" case has been made out. It is unnecessary to discuss the facts of the case. A very cursory examination of the evidence of the prosecution witnessed would induce a conviction that the charge was fabricated and that the statements in support of it were based on falsehood. But there is a much more serious aspect of this trial and I feel that I should be wanting in my duty if I did not present that aspect for consideration. In my opinion the attitude of a Government which could order, let alone sanction, the prosecution of one of its servants upon a charge for which, upon the advice of others of its servants there was no foundation, can only be viewed with dismay: while appreciating the fact that the prosecution may have been ordered from reasons of policy, I and others most strongly deprecate the weakness which allowed the possibility of adverse criticism to coerce the adoption of a course manifestly unjust. The prosecution of a servant of Government can only take place with the sanction or by the order of Government, the reason for this provision of the law is obvious; the position of a Government servant in this country is one of extreme difficulty, having regard to the fact that by reason of his service he is debarred from answering publicly calumnies or charges which may be raised against him. It therefore becomes pre-eminently the duty of Government to protect its servants, and for this especial reason the power is given to Government to investigate complaints against its servants and to direct whether or not they should be proceeded against thereon. In a charge such as that recently brought against Mr. Williams at Nasik the Government Officers on whom the duty devolved to make the preliminary investigation were the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, and it is common property that these officers reported that there was no case, but, these reports notwithstanding, a prosecution was ordered by Government "for political reasons," or in other words, because Government feared a charge of favouritism, and was not strong enough to state and stand by the result of the investigations by its own officers. The first result of the prosecution has been what the public expected, the ultimate results are incapable of estimation: a very few years hence the only fact that will be remembered will be that Mr. Williams was prosecuted on a serious charge, and by the present weakness of Government he will suffer inestimable future injury. Had there been any reasonable foundation for the charge upon which the prosecution was ordered, I should have been ready to admit that the Government order was not only correct but called for, but the action of Government in ordering a prosecution against the reports of its own officers not only stultifies those officers, but in my opinion has worked a serious injustice and operated as a grave dereliction of that duty which Government owes not only to one and all of its servants, but also to every member of the public over whom it is set in authority.—Yours, etc.

LEX.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

THE DEWALI FESTIVAL.

THE grand illumination night in connection with the annual Diwali festival came off yesterday; and to-day is the new year's day of the Hindus and native tradesmen and merchants, when they open new account books after having invoked the good graces of Lakshmi, the goddess of riches, upon their business transactions and mercantile speculations in the ensuing twelve months. The Diwali, the most popular of native festivals, commenced on Thursday, and continuing on Friday and Saturday, had its full blaze of radiance last night. It was the chief day for illuminations; when all classes of the native community contributed, at their houses and places of business, to the general effulgence. Diwali, "the feast of lamps," occurs on the new moon of Kartic, and is more appropriately celebrated in modern times in honour of the goddess of Wealth. It is generally observed for five days, during which native dwelling-houses, shops, and places of business are claimed, whitewashed, re-painted, and illuminated. Visitors from mofussil joined the large masses of Bombay folks in looking at the illuminations. The most interesting feature of the spectacle was the large number of women and children decked in their costliest garments and jewels, who seemed to take the greatest delight in all they saw around them. Proceeding from Parsi Bazar Street and Bazar Gate Street to the Municipal Gardens at the Beri Bunder; and driving thence to Kalbadevi, and Moombadevi and Bhuleshwar on the one hand; or, to the Crawford Markets, and the Marwari Bazar on the other hand; or, through Abdul Rehman Street on to Pydhonee; and turning into the direction of Bhuleshwar onward to the Cowasji Patel Tank, one saw the Dewali illuminations in their full brilliance. The tram cars did a profitable business until midnight. The police arrangements for the regulation of public traffic were wisely planned and admirably executed.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

"The Gay Parisienne."

On Saturday night the Ellis Opera Company played "The Gay Parisienne" and played it well. The story is perhaps the flimsiest ever staged, but it gives plenty of opportunities for song, dance and hilarity; and that is all the audience wants. There was a very good house, and the Company worked like Trojans to please an audience which was always ready with its applause. The little role was taken by Miss Lizzie Primmer, who was very chic and frolicsome, and who did not spare herself in a trying part. Mr. Ellis was, as usual, very funny, as a worried husband. Mr. Osborne was a fussy major in khaki; and Mr. Rooney's Parisian English as Monsieur Pompier was quite the correct thing. But the part of the evening was played by Miss Doreen O'Connor as the slavey, with her hair in curl-papers, odd stockings, and home-made petticoats. Miss O'Connor's metamorphosis, from the previous night was complete—no longer the dimpled sylph with the snowy neck, the rosy cheeks and the very negotiable waist. Instead a bedraggled slut, with the blacking pot for rouge, a beery stare, and on the point of "giving notice!" Miss O'Connor's versatility was very pleasant to witness, and her make-up was perfect. All the rest of the Company co-operated with spirit.

To-night: "The Cingalee."

It is officially notified, for the information of the public, that the Secretary of State for India has pointed out that great difficulty is experienced by His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Zanzibar in obtaining documentary evidence, etc., as to the nationality of persons seeking to be registered in Zanzibar as British subjects or British protected persons. Intending emigrants to Zanzibar should therefore provide themselves with passports.

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

RIFTS IN THE LUTE.

Austrian Negotiations at a Standstill.

MORE TROUBLE FROM SERVIA.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The Bulgarian Envoys are returning to Sofia.

No agreement has been reached regarding the Rumelian tribute, but it has been arranged that a Turco-Bulgarian Commission shall settle the Railway difficulty.

The negotiations between Austria and Turkey are at a standstill. The latter desires that the sanction of the Powers shall be obtained to the annexation of Bosnia, while Austria wants a direct settlement.

The Servian ex-Minister, M. Novakovics, is going to Constantinople on a special Mission from Servia, which demands the extension of her frontier all along the River Drina, thus connecting with Montenegro.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

Advices from Vienna state that the Press denounces Great Britain as responsible for the rupture of negotiations between Turkey and Austria.

It declares that Austria, supported by Germany, will only attend a Conference which recognizes the annexation of Bosnia as an accomplished fact.

Fifty chests of artillery cartridges, partly destined for Servia, have been confiscated at Linz.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The Vienna Press coutinues to publish the most bitter articles against England. The semi-official "Wiener Zeitung" goes to the length of asserting that Great Britian offered the Porte a loan of fifty millions sterling and the support of warships in the event of a reactionary, rising on the condition that Turkey broke off the negotiations with Austria and agreed to the Conference.

The Porte has now asked Germany to induce Austria to accept the Conference.

SITUATION AT TABRIZ.

Revolutionaries Warn off Cossacks.

RUSSIANS ENTER AZERBAIJAN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg states that the Revolutionary leader at Tabriz has notified the Russian Consul that he will not permit the entry of Cossacks in any guise.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Shah has re-appointed Ain-ed-Dowleh to command the forces, and has instructed him to negotiate with the reformers at Tabriz and to avoid a conflict.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that intelligence has been received that Russian troops have crossed the Araxes River into Azerbaijan. It is presumed that they intend to occupy Tabriz, where a state of panic prevails.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Despatches from St. Petersburg deny that Russian troops have crossed the Persian border.

LORD CURZON'S OXFORD REFORMS.

Degrees for Women.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

Lord Curzon's scheme of reform for Oxford University includes the opening of degrees to women on the same basis as men.

MR. THORNE'S CASE.

Too Light Punishment.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The Labour M. P., Mr. Thorne, who was charged with inciting the unemployed to loot bakeries, has been bound over in a surety of £400 to keep the peace for twelve months.

NATAL AND ASIATICS.

Possible Conference.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

A telegram from Durban states that Sir F. R. Moor, the Premier, in an interview, suggested holding a conference between the Imperial and Natal Governments to discuss thoroughly the question of Asiatic immigration. He would not object to the representation of India on the Conference, though he would not suggest it.

SUFFRAGETTES SENTENCED

long Terms of Imprisonment.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

The Suffragette leaders, Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond, have been bound over in sureties of £200 or three months' imprisonment in default; and Miss Christabel Pankhurst in a surety of £100 or ten months in default. They elected to go to prison.

MR. BURNS AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Temporary Relief.

A BONUS TO BLACKLEGS.

INTRIGUE AGAINST MR. BURNS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Mr. John Burns, in cutting the first sod of the new reservoir at Molesey, yesterday, explained his policy in regard to unemployment. He had, he said, constantly urged public authorities to compress their works in the dull season and the beginning of Molesey reservoir was symptomatic of a new spirit.

Temporary relief works he declared were an incentive to the thriftless and a bonus to the blackleg, and be felt honoured by the abuse of superficial critics.

The Sunday papers give prominence to reports of an intrigue against Mr. Burns. They allege the existence of a socialist Vendetta inspired by his recent prosecutions of guardians. It is stated that Mr. Burns was responsible for the Government's abandonment of a proposal made by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill to increase the Municipal rates on behalf of the unemployed.

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

Sir Eldon Gorst Interviewed.

PLEDGES TO TURKEY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

Telegrams from Cairo state that an interview has been published there with Sir Eldon Gorst, who, in denying rumours of the establishment of a British Protectorate over Egypt, said that Great Britain had given Turkey and Europe a solemn pledge to respect the Sultan's rights in Egypt.

It would be folly, he said, to think of unrestricted Parliamentary Government for the Egyptians, who were still unfit for self-government.

If the present experiment of the participation of Egyptians in their local affairs proved successful, the enlargement of the powers of existing elective bodies might be considered.

OLYMPIC FOOTBALL.

Britain Wins.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

In the final round of the Olympic Games Association Football Tournament, Great Britain defeated Denmark by two goals to nil.

SCOTTISH RECTORIAL ELECTIONS.

Lord Curzon Elected.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

The contest for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University has resulted as follows :—

	Votes.
Lord Curzon	947
Mr. Lloyd-George	935
Mr. Keir Hardie	122

For the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University, Mr. Wyndham defeated Mr. Winston Churchill.

THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

Project Well Advanced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

Mr. Tata leaves Simla for Bombay tomorrow. He has had several interviews with leading members of the Government of India, and is understood to have settled the all outstanding questions in connection with the Research Institute at Bangalore, with which his name is so honourably associated. This Institute is now rapidly passing out of the preparatory stage, and into that of active utility. The buildings are well advanced, three professors are in residence, and twenty promising research students have applied for admission. A beginning is being made with chemical work, and other subjects of industrial utility will soon be included.

THE RAJAHMUNDRY SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 24.

In the charge of sedition against Harisar Vothama Row and another, for articles published in the native paper "Swaraj," of Rajahmundry, the Sessions trial ended at Masulipatam yesterday, the assessors finding the accused not guilty. Judgment will be delivered next week.

THE ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 24.

At the conclusion of yesterday's (the fifth day's) proceedings in the Bomb Conspiracy trial at Alipore, Mr. Norton had not finished his opening speech, which he commenced at noon on Tuesday. Yesterday he devoted the whole day to reviewing the evidence, mainly consisting of letters written to or by the accused.

NASIK ASSAULT CASE.

Mr. Williams Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, OCTOBER 23.

After hearing Counsel's arguments, His Honour, in delivering judgment, said that this was a prosecution by Government under Section 325, Indian Penal Code, against Mr. Williams for causing grievous hurt to Bhausing.

The case for the prosecution was that the deceased and another cartman brought a party of pilgrims from Trimbak to Nasik on the 27th September, and that at about 8 p.m. they turned off the Trimbak road into the road past the Club; that Mr. Williams met them driving in his dog-cart and kicked Bhausingh frequently and severely inflicting injuries, of which he subsequently died. There was no dispute that the deceased died of peritonitis, which, according to the Civil Surgeon, might have been due either to a fall or a blow on the abdomen, and that such a blow might have been either slight or severe. Three witnesses came before the Court as eye-witnesses to the alleged assault; three others, namely, Captain Bowden, Mahadu, who drove the second cart, and the syce, who were undoubtedly present, close to the scene of the alleged offence, did not see any assault committed. It was in the evidence that the night was very dark and that it was impossible to see more than a few paces; and that the carts had no light, though the dog-cart had.

After referring to Mr. Williams' statement, His Honour said that the suggestion of the defence was that Bhausingh died of peritonitis as the result of a kick from one of his bullocks. The elaborate story of the assault told by the eye witnesses was contradicted by Captain Marjoribanks, who says that the condition of the dead body was inconsistent with the deceased having been violently kicked. After pointing out the irreconcilable discrepancies in the evidence adduced by the prosecution, the Magistrate remarked that the evidence of the so-called eye-witnesses was worthless. His Honour said there is no reason to doubt that Bhausingh informed a number of persons that he was kicked by the Saheb, but the case reduced itself to weighing the statements made by the deceased against those of the accused; and in view of the deceased's imperfect means of knowing what really happened, and of the evidence as to the condition of the bullock, the accused is duly entitled to the benefit of the doubt. The deceased was blind of one eye and his senses were very imperfect, and the evidence of the other witnesses must be rejected as entirely incredible. There was no alternative for His Honour but to discharge Mr. Williams under Section 209, as there was not sufficient ground for commiting him for trial. The accused was discharged.

THE "BANDE MATARAM."

Press Confiscated but allowed to Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 24.

The "Statesman" says :—"Acting under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Mr. F. H. Halliday, Commissioner of Police, yesterday obtained from Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta, an order under Section 111 of the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act, forfeiting the 'Bande Mataram' Press. The order was obtained in respect of an article or articles appearing in 'Bande Mataram' in September."

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

Early yesterday morning the order obtained from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the previous day, was served on the "Bande Mataram" office.

The application, sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, had reference to an article entitled "Traitors in the Camp," which appeared in the issue of the "Bande Mataram" of the 12th September, and had reference to the murder of Norendro Nath Gossain, the Approver, in the Alipore Bomb Conspiracy case.

The Police have not stopped the Press from being used, which point will be decided by the Magistrate on the 30th.

A conference was held yesterday evening to decide what was the best course for the proprietors to pursue, and it was decided to go on with the issuing of the paper till Mr. Thornhill had adjudicated on the subject.

THE JUTOGH MURDER.

Prisoner Appeals against Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 24.

Karim Khan, who was recently sentenced to death for the murder of the Nurse, Miss Hooper, at Jutogh, Simla, has appealed against the conviction.

The case is to be heard in the Punjab Chief Court next Saturday.

PROPOSALS are understood to be under the consideration of the Government of India for the introduction of new rates for inland telegrams and a Resolution issues immediately; but no changes will be brought into operation until the public have had an opportunity of considering them. The facts are, (1) that the existing four-anna message connot be made efficient except at a heavy financial loss to the Telegraph Department, (2) that some reduction in rates could be afforded in both of the "urgent" class if messages. The "ordinary" class were also has recommended the adoption of now in use. Of Cawnpore Chamber of Comm classes of telegrams instead of the cheaper they suggest these two classes should cost six

BOMBAY FISHERIES.

Lessons from Elsewhere.

THE INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

III.

"Government is, as you recognise, doing all that is possible to foster agriculture and industries. The measures which are being taken will in time bear rich fruit in promoting the prosperity of the people. In agriculture especially there is a wide field for increasing the production of the soil by the application of improved methods based upon experiments scientifically carried out."—H. E. the Governor, at Belgaum, Oct. 17.

In the preceding article—where, it may be remarked *en passant*, one estimate of 8,000 tons of fish landed in Bombay appeared as a daily instead of an annual calculation—an outline was sketched of the archaic manner in which the marine fishing of the Presidency is prosecuted. It may now be of some interest to glance at the other side of the world, and learn how things are in countries where this form of industry is really highly developed. The misconception must not, of course, be entertained, though the contrast is chastening, that any attempt is being made at an all-fours comparison. That would be absurd; but it is always profitable to inform oneself as to what has been accomplished outside our own immediate sphere when such a subject is under review.

The whole of the nations of north-western Europe systematically pursue the fishing industry, but it is beyond dispute that in general pisciculture Great Britain is the country most advanced. It is quite likely that this is primarily a consequence of her insular position, and the necessity for providing an overcrowding population with a dietary supplementary to that derivable from the produce of the land. At any rate, there has always been a prevailing demand for fish, and ready and venturesome caterers have unfailingly been found in the hardy sea-born people who have lined those rugged coasts ever since the Vikings and the Celts laid the foundations of their exclusive communities. The easy stake-net style of fishing which is so popular here has never had great vogue in the stormy waters of the north-west, for the simple reason that it could not be relied upon to much purpose. The bolder and more toilsome method of direct capture from the boat has proved the only satisfactory system, and this has been pursued for generations by great fleets, with the aid of miles upon miles of buoyed drift nets or deep-reaching many-hooked baited lines. These two modes are at the present day employed on some thousands of sail boats at different seasons of the year—never in conjunction—for the catching of fish of separate species. For instance, the drift nets are used in the race down the coasts with the herring shoals during the summer months, while in the winter and early spring the lines are trailed among cod, turbot, ling, skate, sole, and other varieties. The latter is vernacularly known as the "white" fishing. Operations during its progress are conducted for several miles out from stoutly-built yawls running up to about 25 or 30 feet long, but other sail boats, twice that length and of varying builds and rigs, are requisitioned for such farther grounds as the famous Dogger Bank, between the north-east of Scotland and Scandinavia. Of late years steam has been introduced as a motive power, and large numbers of steam trawlers, with weighted nets, and also of steam liners, now fish regularly from all the more important ports. To-day the main suppliers of the British markets are the steam and sail trawlers and the steam liners.

All the returns for the whole of the British Isles for any one year are not at the moment conveniently available, but there is a great deal of useful and illustrative information in the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries' annual report of proceedings under Acts relating to sea fisheries for 1906. The total quantity of wet fish landed in the United Kingdom during that period, it seems, was no less than 20,541,394 cwts., which malised the enormous sum of £10,940,492, while £448,283 worth of shell fish was also brought ashore. It will thus be seen that the aggregated income from the fishing industry in Great Britain and Ireland amounted to £11,388,775 for the twelve months mentioned. The Fishery District of England and Wales, as demarcated by law, was by far ahead of either Scotland and Ireland in the matter of results, and reference to the pages of the report dealing with that section of the country is convincing of the supreme importance of the industry to Great Britain. There 12,195,000 cwts. of fish, exclusive of shell fish, were landed, and this quanity fetched £7,641,000, shell fish bringing in an additional £324,000—total value, £7,965,030. This was an increase in quantity of nearly 900,00 cwts. upon 1905, of an enhanced value of £446,00; indeed, both totals were greater than those of any preceding years. The value of the shell fish caught during the year was greater than in any yar since 1901.

The number of vessels which were employed with these results was 7,87. Of these 1,617 and 1,749 ranked as first class steam and sail vessels respectively, and 17 and 4,004 as second-class. There were 191 laid up of all kinds, 142 of these being second-class sail bats and 40 first-class sail boats. It would not be unnatural to conclude that the advent of the steam vessel had had a disastrous effect upo the sailing fleets, but the process of reductin in the latter has not been so marked as ight be supposed. In 1893 there were 564 firstlass and two second-class steam vessels, compared ith 3,270 first-class and 4,099 second-class sail vels; and in 1901 there were 1,300 first-class at nine second-class steam vessels as against 1,793 fir-class and 3,862 second-class sail vessels. The succeeding years have witnessed a continuous increase in the steam craft, but the sail boats have maintained a fairly level position on the register. The number of steam fishing boats which were employed in 1906, and also registered as "British ship" under the Merchant Shipping Act, was in England and Wales 1,631. The ports of registry and the average tonnages were :—Boston 38 boats (average tonnage 64); Bristol 10 (50); Fleetwood 46 (29); Grimsby 533 (67); Hull 446 (67); Liverpool 10 (65); London 97 (61); Lowestoft 150 (29); Milford 45 (48); Plymouth 6 (64); Rough 12 (29); Sunderland 11 (38); Swansea (30); Tyne 6 (56); Yarmouth 115 (31); other ports 29 (44).

Ports were altogether 35,067 regular fishermen England and Wales in 1906, and in addition 8,080 men were occasionally employed. This gives a total of 43,087. However, these figures include only the hands actually engaged directly in fishing, either as a regular occupation or in conjunction with some other industry. They do not embrace the large number of persons engaged in secondary vocations connected with the fishing industry, such as boat builders, sail and net makers, coopers, packers, curers, salesmen, wholesale dealers, retailers, etc. And these, it is thought, probably considerably outnumbered the actual fishermen.

The following is a table of the numbers of men and boys regularly or occasionally employed in sea fishing during 1906 in the United Kingdom :—

REGULARLY EMPLOYED.

	In Trawling (except for shrimps.)	In other modes of fishing.	TOTAL.
England and Wales ...	17,831	17,176	35,007
Scotland	3,806	24,951	28,757
Ireland	1,379	6,500	7,879
Isle of man	120	483	603
Channel Islands ..	78	466	544
Total ...	23,214	49,576	72,790

OCCASIONALLY EMPLOYED.

	In trawling for (except for shrimps)	In other modes of fishing.	Total.	Total employed.
England and Wales...	1,209	6,871	8,080	43,087
Scotland	25	10,047	10,072	38,829
Ireland	267	16,308	16,575	24,454
Isle of Man	5	215	220	823
Channel Islands ...	30	153	183	727
	1,536	33,594	35,130	1,07,920

Turning now to the proportion taken by the different kinds of first class vessels, the steam trawler holds the first place with 87·50 per cent. of the total catch discharged in England and Wales. Sail trawlers only frequent the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the South of Ireland region, the Bristol Channel, and the English Channel, and only in the two last-named did the percentages caught by this class of boat (51·99 and 43·59) become greater than those taken by the steam trawlers. Steam liners are found in every one of the 18 fishery regions except four, but Rockall was the only region where a greater quantity was landed by steam liners than by steam trawlers. In the North of Scotland the percentage for steam liners was 46, but the quantities were very small. Only in the English Channel and the Irish Sea was over one per cent taken by sail liners. In the matter of the quantity of fish landed, the steam trawler is of vastly greater importance than all other classes of vessels put together.

The fishing grounds frequented by British trawlers extend from the White Sea on the north to the coast of Morocco, and they cover a pisciculturally charted area of 701,569 nautical square miles. Hitherto, operations have been mainly confined to within the 200-metre depth, but year by year they are being extended into the deeper waters, trawlers being now sometimes equipped for fishing in depths of about 700 metres! Nevertheless, in spite of the development of distant fishing grounds in recent years, the North Sea holds an unchallenged position. Every kind of fishing is practised in its waters, it is frequented by every description of fishing vessels, and every variety of fish landed in Great Britain is taken from inside its area. It supplied nearly 55 per cent. of the total quantity landed in England and Wales in 1906. All the farther going vessels engaged in the fishing industry at Home are fitted with provision for the natural or artificial preservation of the catches, and certain fleets—usually the property of one company or of a "combine"—have an attendant carrier steamer of spacious tonnage capacity which collects their takes at sea and conveys them rapidly to port, whence they are rushed at express speed, and often by special train, to the most favourable market. There the fish are sold by auction to the wholesale dealers, who proceed to fulfil the orders of the retailers, making delivery fresh, cured, or canned.

It is evident that such an industry as is indicated in the foregoing resume could not have been built up to become a consolidated national asset without the guidance of some harmonising and controlling agency. Many bitter animosities were engendered in the evolutionary process as rival interests clashed, and the British Government was so often appealed to that it became convinced of the necessity for permanent departmental supervision. This was accordingly decided upon, and the organisation which was born of that resolution is one of the most perfect and most practical in Great Britain. Herein, it is not *inapropos* to emphasise, there lies a lesson which contains a moral for this Presidency. The fishing industry of Great Britain had attained considerable dimensions before the Government was impressed with the desirability of assuming official oversight, and so far as history taught, this was a wise reluctance; but the fishing industry, with the wide sea at its common but internecine exploitation, was found to be one peculiar and distinct to itself, and one to which no precedent in procedure fitted. Hence the establishment of a special Bureau with powers of advise and arbitration, and the introdnction of applying laws. Where there had been no precedent before a precedent was created at the late hour when dire necessity urged—and he who runs may read!

There are Governments in India, it has already been stated, which have shown more prescient enterprise in the important matter of pisciculture development than the Government of Bombay Madras has just founded its Fisheries Department under the zealous direction of Sir Frederick Nicholson, and that gentleman is now proceeding with the preliminaries of a rather extensive scheme. A first experimental station at Ennore, on the East Coast, has been sanctioned, and Rs. 23,500 has been voted for the purchase and erection of the required plant, and towards the current year's cost of the station. Sir Frederick's proposals have also received general approval. He advocates deep-sea fishing by sail boats, of moderate size, but large enough to go far out to sea, and he recommends better equipment for capture, the hygienic treatment of fish when caught, and the employment of small power boats as carriers to ensure the expeditious delivery of the fish in a live condition at the ports. In addition he intends to discover by experiment what are the owing methods used in the West which are most suitable for the Indian fishes and the Indian climate. This sounds refreshing; and Bengal furnishes us with another example of progressive ideas. At the request of the Government of that Presidency Mr. K. G. Gupta, I.C.S., member of the Board of Revenue, was detailed for special duty in 1906 to make an enquiry into the fisheries of the province, and when he had accomplished this he toured Europe and America in the same interest. Before he left on his trip he reported that "measures connected with propagation and protection will demand immediate attention, but a properly organised Fishery Board will also have ample scope for its activities in :—

(1) Introducing and familiarising—
(a) Suitable and properly equipped boats,
(b) improved and up-to-date methods of capture and transport of fish, either alive or in cool store,
(c) accelerated services, both by land and water,
(d) various methods of preserving and canning fish and
(e) utilisation of the many by-products of fish, such as isinglass, scales, oil, eggs, etc.
(2) Training fishermen;
(3) Encouraging enterprise and the employment of capital in working and developing the fisheries;
(4) Diffusing all useful information on the subject;
(5) Carrying on scientific investigation in all matters relating to aquatic life;
(6) Engaging the services of competent experts both local and foreign; and, lastly,
(7) Establishing training institutions for giving instruction in both the scientific and practical aspects of the industry.

In his later report after his return to India, under the heading "Suggestions," Mr. Gupta says: "The growing demand for fish, owing to the increase of the population, improved transport facilities, and the opening up of new markets, cannot be met by the old primitive methods of fishing. As most of the fish supply of Bengal now comes from the fresh waters, the effect of this increased demand has been more incessant fishing and more destruction of fry and spawning fish, which, in the total absence of protective regulations and of the means of artificial replenishment, have led to the rapid depletion of the waters and further curtailment of the sources of supply. In other parts of the report proposals are made for the conservation and recuperation of the fresh waters, but it is obvious that in order to secure an adequate and plentiful supply of fish, especially to large cities like Calcutta, it would not do to rely merely on our tanks and rivers or even estuaries, but we must go further out—into the deep sea—which, after all, is the largest repository of piscine wealth." And Bengal is determinedly going ahead. A trawler is at work in her waters, and a Government representative has been despatched to Great Britain to study carp culture and also practical curing methods. Rangoon even is, in company with these provinces, advancing with the times, and can refer with pardonable pride to "our trawler."

So much for a little upon a great and engrossing subject. It will have been noted that the opening paragraph of this article is a quotation from a speech by H. E. the Governor at Belgaum on Saturday, the 17th instant. His Excellency, himself, it is well-known, has the interests of the people anxiously at heart, and he will doubtless welcome a reminder upon a matter, almost equal in importance and urgency with agriculture, that is in imminent danger of being shelved. There are those in Bombay who have seriously considered the advisability of developing the fishing industry on modern lines by private enterprise, but in the present absence of genuine information regarding our fisheries this would be highly speculative, and would perhaps involve heavy initial loss, which could be avoided if there were first a thorough expert investigation by Government into existing conditions. It is true that the Collector of Salt Revenue has been deputed to make enquiries regarding the methods of curing in vogue in the Presidency, but there is an old North Sea saying which applies to the situation rather disconcertingly :—"First catch your fish—then cure it!"

R. A.

TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Discontinued at Lahore and Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 24.

The following Press Communique is published:—

In 1900 the Government of India, with a view to popularise Government securities, decided to receive, at Lahore and Allahabad, tenders of not less than Rs. 10,000 each, for Government loans. This measure has now been in operation for nine years, but the results obtained have been incommensurate with the trouble and expense which the system involves.

The numbers of tenders received in Lahore, in any one year, has never exceeded two, and these were for very small amounts; while in Allahabad there were no tenders in five years out of nine. These results show that no inconvenience will be caused to the public if tenders are no longer received at these two places.

The Government of India have accordingly decided that the receipt of tenders at Lahore and Allahabad for new loans shall be discontinued.

INDIAN POST OFFICES.

Formation of a Gratuity Fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 25.

There has been, for many years past, a fund in existence in the Indian Post Office, to meet fraud which may be committed by Postal employes. The subscriptions to this were, however, stopped in 1904, as it was found that the sum had accumulated out of all proportion to the requirements of the case, the annual demands upon it being ten or eleven thousand rupees.

On the 31st March of this year, the fund had amounted to Rs. 10,6,288. This money belongs, of course, to the Postal staff, and it has now been decided to use it as a compassionate fund. It will be drawn upon in the future, for gratuities to employes who may have been incapacitated from work, or for helping the wives and children of men who have died, leaving their families inadequately provided for.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Valedictory Address By Indians.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 24.

An "Empire" telegram, dated Darjeeling the 24th, says that Sir Andrew Fraser was given a valedictory address by the Indians in the Lowis Sanitarium.

The address, which was read by the Maharaja of Burdwan, was enclosed in a silver casket.

The address recorded the good features of his administration and mentioned, among others, Mr. K. Gupta's appointment as Senior Member of the Revenue Board, Mr. Sinha's appointment as Advocate-General, the Darjeeling improvement and Ranchi College schemes.

The Lieutenant-Governor made a suitable reply.

LORD KITCHENER distributes medals to officers and men of the 34th Pioneers at Simla to-day.

THE Chief Chemical Examiner of Cordite for India, whose appointment was sanctioned in consequence of the accident which happened some time ago at Hyderabad, Sind, is now on his way to India and on the way is inspecting the cordite at Aden.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE CRISIS IN THE NEAR EAST.

Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

CRETE AND GREECE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 10.

ALTHOUGH taking a gloomy view in my last letter of the political outlook in the Near East, I was scarcely prepared for the dramatically sudden confirmation which events were about to give to my worst anticipations. History is now in the making with a rush not often paralleled in the records of the past and to the question, 'what next?,' answers of the most stupendous character may be forthcoming. The Turkish revolution came as a bolt from the blue overthrowing within a short month the old regime and like an "elixir vitæ" infusing generous recuperative warmth into the almost moribund body of the Turkish State. The success of this wonderful reforming movement, supported as it was by all classes of the nation, opened up the fairest prospects for the Ottoman Empire,—yet it harboured the germs of danger for, as I have already pointed out, so many of Turkey's neighbours had every interest in the continuance of her weakness. The resuscitation of Turkey as a strong State upset calculations, the successful issue of which depended so much upon her gradual enfeeblement, and the final advent of the dissolution which would furnish the pretext for dismemberment. The Turkish reformers, it is true, cherished no illusions on this point, they knew that the enemies ortho hypocritical friends of their country might seek to maim or crush her before the new administration had time to evolve order out of the administrative and financial chaos into which the corrupt and feeble Hamidian rule had plunged Turkey during the last 30 years. Nevertheless the Turkish reformers scarcely anticipated two such blows falling within the past week as Bulgaria's proclamation of her independence and the Austro-Hungarian rescript formally annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina. No previous notification was given in either case to the Ottoman Government, although it is possible enough that some of the Ottoman diplomatic representatives abroad might have obtained an inkling at least of Bulgaria's intention to throw off Turkish suzerainty, even if nothing transpired concerning Austria-Hungary's design regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is not generally believed that the slight suffered by M. Gueshoff, the Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent at Constantinople, was the determinating cause of Bulgaria's action. That must have been previously decided upon. It was not a sudden unpremeditated coup and there is good ground for supposing that the Emperor Francis Joseph was informed of what was projected during Prince Ferdinand's recent visit to Buda Pesth —if not before. This did not however prevent the Austro-Hungarian Government from making a diplomatic protest with the other Powers, signatories of the Berlin Treaty, against Prince Ferdinand's procedure. All things being prepared, Prince Ferdinand and his Ministers arrived at Tirnovo the ancient capital of Bulgaria at 11 a.m. on the morning of October 7. After alighting from the train the Prince and his Ministers went on foot through the densely crowded streets to the ancient church "Forty Martyrs." The Prince, having taken his place in the chancel, an anthem was sung and a few moments of deep silence followed. The Prince then read a manifesto to the Bulgarian nation which declared that nothing should arrest the progress of Bulgaria, nothing should hinder her success. Such was the desire of the nation, such its will. Practically independent, the nation was impeded in its normal and peaceful development by certain illusions and formal limitations which resulted in a coldness of relations between Turkey and Bulgaria. The Prince and the nation desired to rejoice in the political development of Turkey.

"Inspired by the sacred purpose of satisfying national requirements and fulfilling the national desire," the Prince proclaimed with the blessing of the Almighty, Bulgaria, united since September 6, 1885, as an independent kingdom."

Together with the nation, he firmly believed that this act would meet with the approbation of the Great Powers." After the proclamation ceremony, the President of the Sobranye and the Prime Minister, speaking respectively in the name of the national representatives and of the Government, begged the Prince to accept the title of the first Bulgarian King.

It will be observed how airily the proclamation dismisses the clauses of the Treaty of Berlin which created Bulgaria as a principality under Turkish suzerainty. These stipulations are now described as 'illusions and formal limitations" impeding the development of Bulgaria and therefore to be brushed aside. This historic document forms a fitting pendant to the lawless act of the Bulgarian Government in seizing the Roumelian portion of the Oriental Railway line. Two days later, October 7, the Imperial and Royal rescript annexing to Austria-Hungary the territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina was issued to the people of those provinces. This document, despite its importance is somewhat too lengthy for textual reproduction in this place, and I shall content myself therefore with summarising its contents. The rescript claims that the assurances given to the Bosnian and Herzegovinan populations on the commencement of the Austro-Hungarian occupation have been faithfully and loyally carried out. The people, it says, must feel it a boon that order and security have replaced violence and oppression, that trade and traffic are constantly extending, that the moralising influence of increased education has been brought to bear, and that under the shield of an orderly

administration every man may enjoy the fruits of his work. In order to continue on this path and to raise Bosnia and Herzegovina to a higher level of political life, the Emperor grants to both lands constitutional institutions that take account of prevailing conditions and general interests so as to create a legal basis for the representation of their wishes and needs. The indispensable premiss for the introduction of this provincial Constitution is the creation of a clear and unambiguous juridical position for the two lands. "For this reason, and also remembering the ties that existed of yore between our glorious ancestors on the Hungarian Throne and these lands, we extend the rights of our suzerainty to Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and it is our will that the order of succession of our House be applied to these lands also." The rescript further promises equal right for all before the law, a share in the legislation and administration of provincial affairs and equal protection for all religious creeds, for languages and racial idiosyncrasies. The freedom of the individual and the welfare of the whole will be the lodestar of the Government in the two lands.

While annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina the rescript at the same time announces the withdrawal of the Austro-Hungarian troops from the Sandjak of Novi Bazar, declaring this to be an irrefutable proof that the policy of Austria-Hungary aims at no territorial acquisitions beyond the present possessions of the Dual Monarchy. From a special rescript addressed to Baron de Burian the Imperial Administrator of Austria-Hungary it would appear that the provincial Diet to be established for Bosnia Herzegovina will not be elected like the Turkish Parliament by popular suffrage but by curiæ representing the estates, by a system, in fact, resembling that which has quite lately been repudiated by Austria herself as altogether unworkable.

The Austro-Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs in a "communique" issued to the Press paraphrasing the above documents makes the extraordinary declaration that "the matter of annexation will be settled by an intimation to the Porte. It is a question to be arranged between Austria-Hungary and Turkey and not between the Signatory Powers whom we have informed of our step." Thus, neither Bulgaria nor Austria-Hungary consult Turkey or the Powers beforehand but simply inform them of the "fait accompli." The action of both States is of course a flagrant and lawless violation of the Berlin Treaty which has produced the worst possible effect in several quarters where no less desire exists to override its provisions. In fact any State which may find its stipulations onerous or disagreeable may now be expected to do its best to set them aside. The situation may be summed up by saying that the Berlin Treaty has been cynically torn up and that the future is pregnant with the direst possibilities. Shades of Bismarck, Beaconsfield and Salisbury, what will be left ere long of the great diplomatic work which you so carefully elaborated? In Austro-Hungarian quarters it is strenuously denied that any collusion existed between Austro-Hungary and Bulgaria, but this finds little evidence in fact, the British Premier, speaking at Leven on Oct. 1, declared that it was hardly possible to dissociate the action of Austria-Hungary and that of Bulgaria. Moreover, both Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, as I see from the published reports of their speeches, were very outspoken regarding the intentions of the British Government in this conjuncture. Turkey should have a fair opportunity and every encouragement in developing her work of beneficent reform, while as regards the Berlin Treaty, Great Britain could not recognise the right of any State to alter it without the consent of the other parties thereto. If, however, there was to be any revision of the Berlin Treaty having the effect of freeing any Power or States from particular obligations, then Turkey might be assured that her interests and "status" would receive full consideration and be adequately safeguarded. Revision could not, in fact, be all in one direction. Great Britain is the only Power, up to the present, which by her diplomatic declarations and the utterances of her statesmen has sided so clearly with Turkey in this business and the demonstrations in her favour at Constantinople are becoming more enthusiastic, I could almost say more passionate than ever. Germany seems to be as usual playing a waiting game nor is the attitude of France quite so clear or frank as might be desired. The language of Signor Tittoni the Italian Foreign Minister, at a public meeting held two or three days ago, was so curiously reticent and ambiguous while nevertheless expressing confidence that Italy's interests were already fully secured, as to suggest that Italy must have been 'squared' beforehand. In fact there has lately been mooted in Continental diplomatic quarters what is called the question of 'compensations,' meaning presumably that everybody is to get something out of Turkey. This is, as my readers will remember, a line of thought greatly favoured by Germany 'the honest broker' in former international crises. Germany so often stood aloof but cut in at the end wanting something which nobody was in a position to refuse her,

Russia has addressed a note to the Powers proposing the assembly of an International Conference to consider the action of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria and to discuss the question of a revision of the Berlin Treaty. But Great Britain, if she assents to this proposal, will only do so on condition that the aim and scope of such a conference are most clearly defined beforehand. M. Izvolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, arrived, however, in London yesterday and will no doubt fully discuss the whole question with Sir Edward Grey. Since the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Convention the relations between the two countries are such as to facilitate negotiations between them, but the Berlin Treaty is always a somewhat sore point for Russia since she cannot forget that that instrument was expressly directed against herself and deprived her of many of the advantages secured by the Russo-Turkish treaty of San Stefano. M. Izvolsky, in an interview with a representative of the Paris Temps declared that Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina must, in order to acquire validity, be sanctioned by the Powers signatory to the Berlin Treaty. In this respect the Russian Minister pointed out that the demand of Russia in 1871 for the abrogation of the clauses of the Treaty of Paris restraining her liberty in the Black Sea was settled on a legal basis by an international conference in the assembly of which Austria took the initiative.

It now remains to be seen whether Russia on her part will also demand compensation by demanding the removal of the (to her) irksome restrictions on the passage of the Dardanelles, a course which is strongly urged by some of the Russian papers. The German papers assert that Russia gave her consent to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina for a 'consideration.' Was it the above?

SERVIAN EXASPERATION AGAINST AUSTRIA.

The Servian people to a man keenly resent Austria's annexation of the two provinces and quite a war fever against Austria now prevails throughout the little kingdom. The newspapers are clamouring for war with Austria, and patriotic processions daily parade the streets of Belgrade cheering before the British, Russian and French Legations. On one occasion the windows of the Austrian Legation were smashed. 120,000 Servian reservists have been mobilized and other measures taken to meet contingencies. The Austrian Government on its side is mobilising four Army Corps in Hungary for despatch to the Servian frontier. The Servian Government, urged on by public opinion, has issued a proclamation, copy of which has been forwarded to the Powers, protesting in the strongest terms against Austria's annexation measure. It points out that Servia has scrupulously fulfilled all her obligations under the Berlin Treaty without any change to her advantage during the last 30 years. She now asks either for the complete restoration of the situation in regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina established by the Berlin Treaty, but should that be impossible, then Servia demands a corresponding compensation. This proclamation is denounced by the Servian papers as not vigorous enough and there is some wild talk of sending a Servian force into Bosnia where guerrilla warfare is reported to have already commenced.

CRETE PROCLAIMS UNION WITH GREECE.

The Cretans who have so long aspired to throw off any vestige of the Turkish yoke have lost no time in taking advantage of what they appear to regard as a favourable movement. The Cretan people throughout the island have declared for union with Greece. Crete has, therefore, been proclaimed by all the public authorities as a dependency of the Greek kingdom. Thousands of persons are expected to arrive at Canea. Great enthusiasm prevails throughout the island. At a public meeting of 15,000 persons held at Canea on October 7, a resolution was carried declaring Crete to be an integral portion of the Greek kingdom, and inviting King George to send troops to occupy the island, and the Cretan Government to summon the Chamber immediately and give orders to the authorities to rule in the name of the King of Greece. A commission of 20 leading Cretans was appointed to transmit the resolution to King George and the Greek Government and to hand it to the foreign Consuls.

The leaders of the various parties are fraternizing with one another. The foreign troops quartered in the town are composed of Russians with some British and French.

The Greek Government has made no sign yet in reply to these manifestations but the Greek Minister in London has committed himself to the statement that his Government cannot spurn the spontaneous action of the patriotic Cretan islanders. There seems to be little doubt in view of the scramble now going on for the spoils of Turkey that Greece will get her compensation too.

MONTENEGRO REPUDIATES THE BERLIN TREATY.

The Prince of Montenegro has issued a proclamation expressing the national sorrow at the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary and declaring that in view of such gross violations of the Treaty of Berlin, all the provisions of that treaty, and more especially Article 29, which restricts the freedom of action of the Principality, are no longer binding on Montenegro.

The restrictions imposed upon Montenegro by Article 29 of the Berlin Treaty were mainly provisions in favour of Austrian control of the entrances and exits of the country. Austria secured the right of exercising the control of the sanitary police in the ports and on the coasts of Montenegro. She imposed upon Montenegro her own maritime legislation and her consular protection for the Montenegrin mercantile marine. She exacted the destruction of all Montenegrin fortifications on the seaboard or near it, and a prohibition of the construction of new ones. She further could veto the construction of roads and railways in the Principality.

In view of the carnival of lawlessness that has set in, there is no ground for surprise that Montenegro should also seek to cast off such a heavy yoke as the Berlin Treaty imposed upon her.

If current reports are to be relied on, Samos has also asserted its independence of Turkey.

Turkey up to the present has taken matters very calmly, relying apparently upon a favourable result of her protest to the Powers. It is generally hoped that war may be averted and very possibly Turkey's unpreparedness for hostilities may conduce more than anything else to the maintenance of peace at least for the present. But we live in supremely anxious times and one knows not what the morrow may bring forth. Much depends upon what France, Germany and Russia may do. At the present crisis it is not without interest to note that neither Egypt nor Cyprus falls within the purview of the Berlin Treaty.

GERMAN OBJECTIONS TO A CONFERENCE.

The semi-official "Cologne Gazette" publishes an 'inspired' communication from Berlin giving important information regarding Germany's attitude in the present circumstances. It says:—It is well known that Austria Hungary had in view the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina without any suggestion on the part of Germany. This independent proceeding of Austria-Hungary does not alter the fact that Germany will have due regard for her obligations as an ally and will support Austria-Hungary as far as necessary in this question. In so far as the summoning of a congress is concerned, Germany would have no objections in principle to participate in such a congress but it must not be lost sight of that very considerable difficulties are in the way.

There is very little inclination in Austria-Hungary to attend such a congress, and Turkey is perhaps not disposed to recognize Bulgaria as an equal; while Bulgaria, now that her independence has been asserted, will not be willing to appear at the congress otherwise than as a State of equal standing with Turkey. We are, besides, of opinion that it is for Turkey, above all, to make proposals as to the treatment of the questions at issue.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

History of the Famine.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 25.

The United Provinces Government issues this week a Resolution covering 160 pages, giving the history of the recent famine.

The Resolution states that the area affected by the failure of the 1907 monsoon was 66,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 30 millions. The actual shortage of food crops for the autumn and spring harvests is estimated at 7 million tons, enough to feed the whole of the United Provinces for 9 months. The total value is 42 crores of rupees and the total cost, direct and indirect, to Government of famine relief is estimated at £2,135,000. By the expenditure of this money rather more than 21¼ million persons have received relief for one day, or 1,220,000 persons for a period of 6 months, at the rate of 1 anna 6·2 pies (about 1 1-2d.) per unit.

The relief administration of this famine was a most successful record, partly because Government was fuly prepared before-hand and all emergencies were provided for, but also because the people were in a better condition to meet the trouble owing to the steady improvements in their condition during the last decade. The Government resolution concludes by saying those, on whose behalf the work of relief was undertaken, are reported on all sides to be the most grateful to Government for the help that has been given them and an expression of this feeling has been probably, more articulate than on previous occasions and the opinion is unanimous that they are not only grateful, but also contented.

There is every hope that the effects of the application through which they have passed well be only evanescent. The general verdict is, that the trial through which the province has just passed has served to bring all classes into closer sympathy, both with each other and with Government.

With this pleasing reflection, this account of the femine may well be closed.

With regard to the condition of the people, the Resolution says that the famine was remarkable for the fact that there was no organized movement of population from the distressed areas, in search of work, no considerable emigrating to or immigration from Native States, and, in fact, no noticeable wandering at all.

The death-rate, though higher than in ordinary years, was from excessive ravages of epidemic disease, and the mortality indirectly due to scarcity was minimised to an extent unprecedented in similar seasons of distress, while the deaths due to starvation were almost unknown.

It may be confidently anticipated that the present famine will not result in any lasting deterioration in cultivation. The Autumn harvest has been sown on the full area and with a few favourable seasons the major portion of a large amount of suspended revenue and of advances will doubtless be realised without difficulty, and the check to the advancing prosperity of the Province, given by the calamity of the past year, will, it may be hoped, soon pass out of mind.

In estimating the measure of success attained in the administration of relief, it should not be forgotten that, although the actual failure of the autumn harvest was greater than that of the spring harvest, as great as in 1896-97, the Province had not suffered from crop failure to the same extent, in the years preceding 1907, as in those preceding 1896. At the same time the crop failure of the present year was serious enough to have caused widespread distress, if the measures of relief adopted by Government had not been both prompt and liberal. In both famines the high prices of agricultural produce pressed very severely upon the urban population, and the consequent contraction of the ordinary channels of charity made it necessary for Government to undertake the support of those, both in towns and in villages who depend, in ordinary times, upon small fixed incomes or upon the charity of their neighbours. Many old and infirm persons, cripples and beggars, parda-nashin women and others, who are unable, or are unaccustomed to work, were compelled to depend upon Government for their support.

In the present year, the range of prices was higher and the pressure upon these classes was, in consequence, considerably greater than in 1896-97, with the result that gratuitous relief was required in the present year, both at the earlier stage of operations and on a larger scale.

The previous famine was, to a great extent, a labourers' famine; in the present year the labouring population declined to resort in large numbers to Relief works, except in the very severely affected districts.

Owing to large advances made in the autumn and the late arrival of the winter rains, there was a much greater and more continuous demand for labour for irrigating the spring crops than in the winter of 1896-97, when Christmas rains came early over a large part of the Province.

But the difference between the two years is not entirely explainable by this or by the greater severity of the earlier famine. It points to the fact, which seems beyond dispute, that the position of the labouring classes has improved in the last decade. As regards the cultivating classes, even in the previous famine they were seldom compelled to resort to Relief works. The pressure of famine upon these classes was chiefly manifested by the greater extent to which they themselves and their families were compelled to perform field work, for which they would ordinarily have employed hired labour. Within the last ten years their position has been further strengthened by constantly increasing facilities of transport and the high prices obtainable for agricultural produce. It is not too much to say that, had prices been the same this year, as they were 30 years ago, there would have been no need for relief over the greater part of the area in which famine operations have recently been closed. The high prices that have obtained for several years have been accompanied by a marked increase in wages of labour and the amount of employment has simultaneously increased, so that the higher price of food does not affect the ordinary labourer, as long as he can obtain employment.

TELEGRAMS IN INDIA.

Messages under Cost Price.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 24.

The Report of the Indian Telegraph Department, published to-day, for the year 1907-08, shows a further large increase in the number of telegrams handled, which amounted to the enormous total of fourteen millions in the twelve months. On the other hand, the amount paid to the Department per telegram has continued to fall, owing to the increasing confidence of the public in the cheap Deferred messages, which are being resorted to in a continually growing ratio in preference to the more costly Urgent and Ordinary classes. The working expenses have also increased, with the result that the net surplus of receipts over outlay has fallen to twenty lakhs of rupees, which represents a return of two per cent. on the large capital sunk in the Department. This compares with six per cent. in 1900-01 and just under three per cent. in 1906-07. The public are, therefore, now getting their messages carried below actual cost price, while an enormous advance is being made in the efficiency and promptitude of the service. The Department now has over a thousand volunteers, nine-tenths of whom are extra-efficients, upon its rolls, the signalling establishment numbers 6,687, and the number of the combined officers has gone up to 2,265.

DACOITY AT GOPALPUR.

Three Teachers Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 24.

A correspondent of the "Bengalee" reports that on Tuesday night last, a dacoity was committed in the house of a wealthy old man at Gopalpur, two miles from Malda.

Three teachers of the local National school, one a graduate, have been arrested on suspicion.

The telegram states that a police enquiry disclosed the fact, that 40 young men, looking like gentlemen, who are suspected to be "Swadeshists," are the miscreants.

NATIVES IN FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES.

European's Rash Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 24.

Startling allegations are made in a letter published in to-day's "Amrita Bazar Patrika." It is stated that a European, whose name the correspondent is willing to disclose, refused one of the foremost Zemindars of Eastern Bengal to enter a first-class carriage at Dacca, and when remonstrated with by the station staff, whipped out a revolver and pointed it at the party. The European alighted at Mymensingh and was asked to pay first-class reserve fare, when he said he would pay on his return.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH CONCESSION.

Severe Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 24.

In an interview by a "Statesman" Reporter, the leading telegraph hands in Calcutta denounce the new Government Order regarding the concessions, which are declared to be illusory. The changed ruleregarding pie money is the subject of especially bitter criticism, and the general conclusion is that the subordinate staff is worse off than before. It is feared that the spirit displayed by the men indicates further trouble.

EARTHQUAKE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

A sharp earthquake, followed by tremors lasting half a minute, occurred here about 2-30 a.m. to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY: ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 1.—
Capt. Glynton, Gurkna Rifles, fm England.
Lieut. Paterson, 34th Sikh Pioeers, from England.
Major Birch, 38th Punjabis, fm England.
Capt. Wordock, 4th Rajputs, fm England.
Major Blori, King's Rl. Rifles, fm England.
Lieut. Brockman, 18th Infant., from England.
Major Powell, 1st P. W. O., fm England.
Lieut. Roberts, R.E., from England.
Capt. Lalilliere, Mil. Accts. Dept., from Ahmednagar.
Lieut Poole, 46th Punjabis, from England.
Col. Macintyre, 1-4th Gurkhas, from England.
Capt. Tomson, R.F.A., from England.
Major Stuart, R.F.A., from Calcutta.
Lieut.-Col. Cadell, I.M.S., from Nagpur.
Major Rennick, R.E., from Dehra Dun.
Lieut. Clarke, 66th Punjabis, from England.
Major Glasgow, from England.
Lieut. Byer, from England.
Lieut.-Col. Hussey, R.F.A., from Bangalore.
Lieut. Lucas, 2nd Surrey Regt., from Mhow.
Lieut. Cadell, 109th Infantry from Santa Cruz.
Capt. Rennick, 95th Russell's Inf., from England.
Capt. F. F. Swettenham, R.G.A., from England.
DEPARTURES: OCTOBER 24.—
Lieut. Ben, 127th Baluchis, to Poona.
Major Butler, R.F.A., to Nasirabad.
Capt. Sweeny, S. and T. C., to Madras.
Major Priestley, 80th Infantry, to Poona.
Capt. Pratt, 95th Infantry, to Bolarum.
Lieut. Allen, R.G.A., to Quetta.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 22nd Punjabis, to Poona.
Major Hilliard, S. and T. Corps, to Secunderabad.
Capt. Cowen, I.M.S., to England.
Major Fellow, to Deesa.
Capt. Bettles, I.O.D., to Madras.

THE POLITICAL AGENT AT LUNAWADA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUNAWADA, OCTOBER 24.

MR. R. C. BROWN, the Political Agent, Rewa-Kantha, on his official tour, arrived here on the 19th instant, with his staff, the young Nabob of Balasinor and the minor Thakor of Sangeli. The arrival was announced by a salute of eleven guns.

In the afternoon H. H. the Maharana Shri, Sir Wakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E., with his two Kumars, paid a formal visit to the Political Agent in the Falebag-Bungalow, who in his turn in company of the Nabob Saheb, the Thakor Saheb and the Daftardar paid a return visit to His Highness in the grand Durbar Hall in the palace.

On the 20th in the morning Mr. Brown visited the Jail, the Barton Library, the English and Gujarati Schools, the Municipal Hall, the Hospital and the Girls' School, and expressed his entire satisfaction with all that he saw in these public institutions.

At 4-30 p. m. the Political Agent, H. H. the Maharana Saheb and others graced the occasion of the prize-distribution in the spacious school-building. The distribution of prizes was preceded by the performance of various gymnastic feats by the school children and recitation of prose selections, dialogues and poetic pieces in Sanskrit, English, Gujarati and Urdu.

The morning of the 21st was spent in shikaring and in the evening the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a Panghat row of steps to be erected by Sheth Punamchand the present Chairman of the Municipality, in memory of his father, Sheth Gulabchand Vrajlal, was performed by the Political Agent.

Mr. Mathurbhai, a local pleader, addressed the meeting, thanking His Higness the Yuvaraj and R. B. Dewan Saheb for making successful efforts, at a cost of about Rs. 25,000, to cut a channel over five miles long in order to feed the Kisansagar Tank and to give the people a good supply of water. He also eulogized the various services rendered by the late Sheth Gulabchand to the people, and expressed the people's sense of gratitude towards Sheth Punamchand for his undertaking the erection of the Panghat. In conclusion, he thanked the Political Agent for his kindly consenting to lay the foundation-stone of the Panghat to be known as the Gulabghat, after the name of the deceased. On Mr. Mathurbhai taking his seat, Mr. Brown rose amid loud cheers and thanked the people for the honor done to him. In reply to the address he said as under:—

Maharana Saheb and Gentlemen,—I have been very much pleased and very proud to be asked to open the Gulabghat. I am sure the memory of the founder will be perpetuated by this work in a most practical and satisfactory manner, and I hope many generations will daily use these steps, and as they take their water there comfortably bless the name of their benefactor. During the rule of Maharana Sir Wakhatsinhji Lunawada has constantly been adding to its public works, to its adornments and conveniences, and soon a railway will link the town with the outer world, increasing still further your prosperity. For all these endeavours the foresight and energy of R. B. Hargovind have been most praiseworthy, and I wish him and the State all success and good fortune. I have no doubt, if he continues in Lunawada, the future will be brighter still.

R. B. Dewn Saheb then announced the intention of Sir Wakhatsinhji to recognize the services of the overseer and the contractor by giving them some "bakshis" at the hands of the Political Agent, Mr. Brown, who evinced such a lively interest in the progress and welfare of the Native States entrusted to his care, and Mr. Brown gave a dress of honor with a pair of gold armlets to the overseer and a rich "poshan" to the contractor.

At the request of Sheth Punamchand, the Political Agent performed the ceremonies of laying the foundation-stone of the Panghat.

The party afterwards went in a boat to the islet in the Kisansagar tank, where light refreshments and music were provided.

On the 22nd the Political Agent went to the Brown Model Farm, where he saw all the standing crops and a large collection of Tussar and Eri cocoons, cereals and various other articles produced in the farm. He was struck with the successful growth of several exotic plants cultivated in the best districts of Gujarat. The programme for the evening was the performance of military sports and jugglery tricks, which proved very entertaining and amusing.

In the morning of the 23rd the party drove to the Denawad Dam, where Mr. Brown minutely enquired about the whole project, and after inspecting several dams, sluices, &c., complemented the State on the costly undertaking. In the evening there was a great procession which Mr. Brown, the Nabob Saheb, and the Dafatardar joined on the State elephant. The garden was beautifully lighted and there was a splendid display of fire-works on the Kisansagar Tank.

The Political Agent left here this morning for Rampur.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 25th October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
		H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil				
Teheran ...	25	11	0 a.m.	0	0
Suez	25	2	0 a.m.	0	30
				0	37

NOTICE.

The Main Route right (25-10-08).

THE DOG WITH THE BAD NAME.

The Commission form of enquiry is extremely popular in India, says the "Pioneer." An evil has merely to be discovered for a committee or commission of distinguished persons to be appointed to trace the causes of the malady and to suggest a remedy. The whole country is then taken into the commission's confidence; questions are framed and answers invited from all and anyone in the problem; and after a tour of the various provinces and cities and possibly a few indiscreet references to the gravity of their task, the Commission retires to some pleasant refuge to digest its information and write its report. By the time the last stage is reached the question should have been considered in every possible light, and in theory at least the recommendations that are subsequently made ought to represent the highest wisdom. The Commission has sat, the Commission has spoken, all that is now required is to give effect to its wishes and peace and prosperity will be ensured for ever. Experience, however, unhappily shows that finality is not to be expected in these matters. The question is likely to crop up again, and the teachings of one Commission discredited to some extent by the teachings of the next. It is possible, too, that in its zeal for reform a Commission may actually help in some ways to increase an evil which it set out to correct. Take the famous Police Commission for example. There can be no denying that Sir Andrew Fraser and his colleagues made many important suggestions for improving the force; there can be no denying also that their advice has been followed in many directions with beneficial results. But it is none the less certain that by painting their picture of police depravity in the most lurid of colours they materially strengthened the popular prejudice against the force, and so made harder the task of reform. It is in Bengal, of course, that this public bias is greatest, and it was in Bengal that the Commission found most to criticise. To read the fierce declamations of the English as well as the Bengalee Press in Calcutta to-day one would imagine that the whole criminal population of the province was either enrolled in the Police or had its representatives there, with the inevitable result that the people are continuously hurried—houses of innocent persons searched, harmless witnesses tortured, and bombs made and secreted by police agency in the most respectable of households. And strangest of all in the mouths of the bold advocates of Swaraj occasional compliments for European officers coupled with wholesale abuse for native Deputy Superintendents, a grade created on the advice of the Police Commission as a step on the direction of teaching Indians to rule themselves. Is this reform or is it retrogression? Assuredly there can be no marked improvement with so little encouragement. Popular prejudice dies hard, and if the flames of passion are being constantly fanned from one side it may be difficult to put them out from the other. For all that it is impossible, if one considers the matter dispassionately, not to perceive that in Bengal as elsewhere some real progress is being made. Virtue, says the proverb, is its own reward, and that would seem to be the only consolation to offer these days to the earnest police officer who strives wearily after reform. The position is admirably summed up by the Punjab Government in its remarks on the annual Police administration report of the Province. "The Lieutenant-Governor," we read, "fears that the police force in the Punjab can never be popular in the way in which the London policeman is generally popular. The conditions in India are such that the policeman touches the ordinary life of the ordinary man at many more points than in England where the criminal alone is brought into close contact with the constable, and as policemen are often exacting, often overbearing, and, with the best of intentions, cause worry and derangement of their way of life to many harmless people, close contact with the public must mean unpopularity. The policeman's reward must lie in the sense of duty well performed, in the approbation of his officers and in the satisfaction of an honest livelihood honestly won, not in any hope of popularity with the mass of the people, who in too many cases sympathise with the breakers of the law and the disturbers of the peace."

The difficulty, of course, is to secure the better class recruits who shall be ready to face calumny and possibly ruin for no higher reward than the "satisfaction of an honest livelihood honestly won" and the approbation of their own immediate superiors. The policeman, as matters stand, is unhappily too often regarded as everyone's enemy, and it is hardly surprising if the man who enters the force with lofty ideals ends by being convinced that the straight and arduous path leads anywhere but to fortune. It is a truism that every country deserves its police, and assuredly there are few countries where that hard saying finds greater application than it does in India. Not that the people are in any sense hopelessly criminal. They have their virtues and their own peculiar vices like every other people to be found on this globe. Quiet and unobtrusive in the mass, their chief failing from the administrative point of view is that they have acquired as yet no sense of communal responsibility. Their apathy towards crime in general is notorious, and is a frequent subject for remark in the annual Police reports. In the latest United Provinces report, for example, we read: "The Superintendent of Police, Etah, gives some good instances of the difficulties with which the police have to contend, and concludes: 'It would appear that in many parts of the district it is a point of honour among the people to take no steps either to prevent murders or assist in working them out. When a murder takes place there is a conspiracy of silence amongst those who are acquainted with the facts, and unless by chance some of the murdered man's relatives happen to be eye-witnesses of the deed no evidence is forthcoming.' Similar complaints are made in other district reports. In Saharanpur a man, who had been intimate with a woman before her marriage, when he found she would have nothing more to do with him, murdered her in broad daylight in the presence of eight women and children. He then wanted to throw himself down a well, but the kindly villagers prevented him, and told him to make himself scarce, add he disappeared. It appears to be the common practice as soon as the worry of the police enquiry is over to admit the murderer back to the village circle as if nothing had happened." Where these conditions prevail it is to be expected that crimes will go undetected, that cases will fail for want sufficient evidence. Little wonder, too, that the investigating officer, worn out by fruitless endeavour to get at the truth, so often seeks refuge in that familiar device—a confession by the accused. The confession doubtless will be retracted—not confessions are in this country—and the officer will run the risk of being charged with extorting a confession from an innocent man by all the devious methods credited to the police. The pleader for the defence is sure to descant eloquetly upon his iniquities, and the Court may deliver itself of caustic criticisms regarding the conduct of the enquiry. But what matter these things to a race that is so strongly fatalistic? If law and justice do not always coincide, it is after all but the will of Heaven. The policeman, moreover, is a son of the people, and like everyone else he has his notions of "kram." Why go out of his way to discover when there is generally a lady handy to give a hint as to the possible culprit, and all that remains is to make the individual in question admit his guilt? There are bound, of course, to be terrible mistakes, and the more mistakes that are discovered, or are supposed to be discovered, the greater the suspicion which will attach to the police. But one may always hope for the best, and if it so happens, that no pleader is called in by the defence, the confession may stand and a conviction be secured at the least possible expenditure of time and trouble.

The procedure, of course, has its drawbacks, and with the history of the past year before us we may agree with Sir John Hewett's remark that "there is no matter connected with police administration that demands reform more urgently than this." His Honour's observations on this point are worth quoting at length. "The practice ordinarily followed he says, "seems to be to endeavour to get some admission from the accused person at as early a stage in the investigation as possible. Once this has been obtained the investigating officer is apt not to worry himself too much about making an exhaustive investigation. At some later stage of the proceedings before the courts the accused person withdraws his confession. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than this system of investigation which begins at the wrong end. The proper course for the investigating officer to pursue is to test every possible theory for the commission of the crime by investigating and analising every fact that becomes available. If, as the net is drawn closer round an individual by the ascertainment of facts that being the case home to him, he elects to confess, the confession adds confirmation to the evidence already collected. But the process of beginning the the case by securing some admission from an accused person instead of first endeavouring to procure all the direct or circumstantial evidence that may be available is certain to shake the confidence of the courts in the results of the investigation by the police." If, however, the administration of justice in this country shows signs of becoming what the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab styles "a prolonged gamble in which the odds in favour of the accused are daily rising," the fault does not wholly lie with a police methods of getting up a case. After all, as the Punjab resolution points out, the judiciary as well as the police has its responsibilities. "The value of swift justice is a truism to which the attention of both police and magistrates has again and again been called without much apparent result. The Lieutenant-Governor would once again urge all officers who have to deal with the punishment of crime to free themselves from useless formalism and routine and to exalt promptitude as the essential condition of constabulary and judicial success." In the famous Mozufferpore case we had one glaring instance of police promptitude followed by judicial delay in meeting out punishment to obvious guilt. Our Indian police may not be perfect, but reform will not be accomplished by denying them any virtues. What is wanted is a little more of that sympathy which the subject is so ready these days to demand for himself so unwilling to entertain for Government and its instruments.

THE FORTUNE OF THE RAINS.

WHERE IT ALL COMES FROM.

One of the most marvellous things about the globe which we inhabit, and a thing the absence of which more than anything else makes the habitability of Mars very questionable, is the great system of the rains. The mere presence of the ocean, filled with salt water, would not enable us to live on our planet, and lakes and rivers in themselves would not render the continents habitable if the water were not raised up in the air by evaporation and caused to descend again in the shape of rain. It takes a surprising amount of rain to keep the earth from becoming a desert. The latest estimates now to hand show that over the entire world, continents and seas both included, the annual rainfall amounts to 110,000 cubic miles of water. This corresponds to a layer of water three feet in depth covering the globe, supposing that it had a smooth surface. Of this total a little over three-quarters falls upon the oceans, and a little less than one-quarter descends upon the continents. That which falls upon the land is either carried down to the oceans by rivers, or is absorbed into the soil and taken up by vegetation, or is again evaporated into the air.

But the relative quantities of rain falling upon the various continents differ widely, and that without correspondence with their proportionate areas. It has just been estimated by Professor Garrett P. Serviss, that Europe, with an area of 3,724,000 square miles, receives each year 1,372 cubic miles of rain, making a layer a little less than two feet deep. Africa, with an area of 11,232,000 square miles, receives 5,617 cubic miles of rain, equivalent to a layer of water of more than two feet eight inches in depth. Asia, with an area of 16,000,000 square miles, gets every year 6,040 cubic miles of rain, corresponding to a layer a trifle over two feet deep. North America, whose area is 7,833,000 square miles, has 3,067 cubic miles of rain water every year, making a layer twenty-five and a quarter inches deep. South America, with an area of 6,816,000 square miles, gets 6,000 cubic miles of rain—practically the same amount as Asia—making a layer four feet eight inches deep. Finally, Australia, with an area of 2,932,000 square miles, receives annually 865 cubic miles of rain, amounting to a layer only about nineteen inches deep. Thus South America is the rainiest of the continents and Australia the driest. Africa is considerably rainier than either Asia or Europe. North America gets a little more rain than Europe.

One popular belief is corrected by these investigations. It is often assumed that rain comes principally from the water drawn up from the surface of the oceans by evaporation. In fact, it appears that only a third of the rain that falls upon the continents as a whole has its origin in the sea. The greater part originates in evaporation from the soil.

It is rumoured in Paris that after the January Elections the Premier, M. Clemenceau, whose health is by no means good, will retire from public life. He will, however, says the rumour, remain a member of the French Senate.

A MESSAGE from Jibutil states that the state of Emperor Menelek's health gives cause for uneasiness, and that His Majesty's right side is paralysed. The Ras and the Dedjaz, it is added, have been summoned with troops to Addis Abeba for the coronation of the heir presumptive, Lij Lassu.

A MARRIAGE will take place at Bhamo on the 14th December between Captain H. E. Henderson, R. A., Inspector of Artillery, to the Burma Military Police, youngest son of Major-General P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., and Dorothy, the youngest daughter of Mr. T. Ratcliff Ellis, of The Hollies, Wigan.

THE DONJON OF LOCHES.

Birthplace of the Plantagenets.

LOCHES, on the green Indre some thirty miles south of Tours, is one of those country towns of France which no Briton on his travels in Touraine should neglect. Here our Plantagenets had their birthplace; here France's kings, one after the other, lived gay and trifling or disgraceful days; here Agnes Sorrel "fairest of the fair," rests after her brief season of enchantment; and here also is one of the grimest of Europe's relics of old feudal times and their tyranny. The dungeons of Loches are horrible and matchless; nowhere is the harsh flavour of the Middle Ages so well preserved for modern palates.

The ruins of the old donjon and its auxiliary pile, and the massive towers which succeeded them (130 feet from their base in the moat), sore high above the rest of the town. Their lower parts are prettily draped with vines and the vegetation of a rare little garden in the ancient environing ditch, but one does not at first realise this, their sole claim to beauty. The towers themselves are too brutal, too truculent. They seem incapable of serving any gentle purpose. A fringe of hanged men to their battlements were to this day their most suitable adornment. One is apt to forget that the great keep was first a citadel of our Plantagenets, and only later a prison. Twelve hundred men could, and did, hive here. The town beneath was besieged and taken again and again. One marvels how its defenders ever had the conscience to surrender so impregnable a building. There is a long shaft in the wall for victualling purposes, and lateral galleries underground connect the moat with the interior, the old torch-marks still black on their plastered vaultings. Yet, in spite of all these and other aids, Loches never lived up to its reputation for strength.

A more hopeless prison there never was than this of the castle's New Tower, built by Louis XI. The dungeons are hewn in the rock, the dividing walls are of immense thickness, and the doors, of wood and iron, so massive that after five hundred years they still appear as stout as ever. One can imagine some of the scenes which here gave Louis XI. thrills of the kind he was often in the mood for. Joan Balue, who from being the mere son of a shoemaker rose to the rank of Cardinal, is one of the names most used to conjure with at Loches. "He was," says a contempory, a miserly, roguish, revengeful, ungrateful, and rude man, with a brazen face. To have been his benefactor was warrant enough to procure his hatred; he was capable of the blackest perfidies under the mask of zeal and devotion, and acknowledged neither country, religion, nor king. Sacrificing everything to his private interest and pleasures, he was without shame, scruple, or remorse." This eminent adventurer in an adventurous age had the misfortune to be found out by Louis XI. in treacherous intrigues. He was taken to Loches and confined in one of the iron cages of which he is reputed to have been the original designer. "Hard prisons," says Commines the historian, who later had a turn of them, "covered with plates of copper within and without, and having terrible fastenings on all sides." Louis is said to have often come hither on the arm of his Marshal, Tristan l'Hermite, to enjoy the sight of his victims and of Jean Balue in particular. One may almost feel surprised that a king so pervaded with strange fears at certain times cared to trust himself in such a place, even with the most loyal of his servants.

To show how these prisons ramify underground, this anecdote may be told, on Belleforest's authority. It is at least credible. "A certain governor of Loches named Pontbrillant, being exceedingly inquisitive, wished to know all the secret places in the castle. He found some close sealed by iron doors. These he caused to be forced, so that he could then proceed into the heart of the rock. Another similar door had to be forced beyond which was a long passage cut in the living rock which led into an underground cell. And here at the end he found a man of gigantic stature seated on a large stone and supporting his head between his hands. As soon as the air came in contact with the body it fell to pieces as did also a little wooden coffer by the prisoner's feet containing some very white linen carefully worked." The writer adds that the head and bones of this unknown body were for long on view in the castle church.

One goes from cell to cell, each more gloomy and forbidding than the other. In some the darkness is absolute. In others there is a mere slit for the daylight to peep in pity upon the wan faces of the victims. In one such cell rude steps are dug in the hard wall under the lancet light. Certain bishops are known to have been incarcerated here, and in fancy one may may see them clambering in succession each helped by the other, for a nearer view of the nail-paring of blue sky or a breath of clean air. The cells into which the sun shone, though only for a minute in the day, were palaces in comparation with the others. The sun-marks are out deep on their walls, the sad and almost sole diversion of the captives.

Among famous prisoners here Ludovico Sforza, Duk of Milan, deserves special mention. His apartment is of the better kind. He was allowed to decorate his walls as he pleased. They even lent him ladders and iron tools for the purpose. With these aids he executed a very elaborate sundial which the modern cicerone does not attempt to explain. He has written psalm verses and proverbs also upon the walls, and—choice relic!—has sketched his own protrait as he conceived it—a long-nosed, sharp-chinned, clan-shaven, stern, man, helmeted and plumed. He endured ten years of the Loches prisons before he died, with the blessing of easy "parole" at the last—a tether of twenty kilometres from the town. Sforza was treated leniently. Yet his cell is a hundred steps underground.

The cells, corridors, and staircase towards the tower's summit are all beset with mural inscriptions, ranging, from the fifteenth century to the last decade of the nineteenth. For this tower is still a prison, though no longer of the State. The petty rogues of Loches have magnificent chambers in the upper story with commanding views for their comfort. "Poor man! No friends!" is the touching wail of a victim in one of the rock cells. Of the modern criminal quartered in the tower one might almost say, "Enviable fellow. The law loves you!"

The garden that clings to the castle above the lilied streams and green meadows of the Loches landscapes does much to soothe the visitor out of such melancholy as the dungeons may have wrought in him. It is a lovely little spot. On the day of my visit the wines of the castle wall were heavy with purple and yellow grapes, and apple trees cumbered with fruit amid grass a foot high beautified the slopes of the moat. Bees and lizards luxuriated in the September heat, and the old lady who sat knitting among her flowers had peaceful smiles for the stranger. More still; she suggested that "Monsieur" might like to carry away with him something better than memories of the hapless wights who had mouldered within those stone walls. She placed her chair at my disposal for the raiding of her vineyard. I was to take of the clusters of purple and yellow grapes as many I pleased.—"C. E." in the "Manchester Guardian."

BY THE WAY.

TOURIST PLUCK.

The wreck of the Argonaut brings the perils of the sea right home to the holiday-maker. For the business of the Argonaut was to make holidays for whomsoever likes them on the co-operative plan. To such a craft, to such passengers, we hardly look for good discipline and steady nerves. Yet the crew behaved with a coolness which would have done credit to a man-of-war's men, while the passengers kept their heads splendidly. We are sorry for the loss of the ship; we welcome the demonstration of pluck and self-restraint on the part of English people. It is astonishing how well man and women will sometimes behave in the most unaccustomed circumstances. Tales of cool bravery could be told of more than one holiday boat—tales none the worse for having an element of the ludicrous in them. We shall not readily forget the calm philosophy of an old lady, seventy years of age, on a Norwegian touring cruiser. She (the boat) ran into a rock, and the passengers had to be landed on what was an excellent imitation of a desert island. There was neither wailing nor comp'aining. The septuagenarian made herself as comfortable as the conditions would permit, doled out the contents of her brandy flask to suffering companions, then awaited help as though she had been sitting at her own fireside. Much capacity for plucky endurance in some holiday-makers!

THE FARRENS.

William Farren has died at a good old age. For half a century he was a wellknown actor, sustaining worthily the family tradition. By the present generation he will be best remembered as Simon Ingot in "David Garrick"—a very forcible, yet delicate piece of acting, and proof to all who had eyes to see and ears to hear that the "old school" knew its business. This William Farren was the third of the name, the first having shared with Garrick some of the greatest glory of Drury Lane And happily there is a fourth William Farren still among us, and a Farren Soutar, relative of the dead man. The Farrens might almost be said to cover the whole period of the rise and progress of acting as we know it. They are, however, but one of several testimonies to the fascination of the stage over its families. The Kembles are still represented. Mr. Frank Cooper belongs to them, and Mrs. Scott Siddons is a descendant of the great Mrs. Siddons, By searching one could find other actors, not perhaps among the most popular and prosperous, who can boast histrionically noble descents. It would be hard to mention a calling which runs so strongly in families and through generations as the actors."

CASA BLANCA HAIR-SPLITTING.

International jurists have a tough nut to crack in deciding as to the legality of the seizure of the German deserters from the Foreign Legion at Casa Blanca. General d'Amade argues that his men had every right to capture the deserters, because Casa Blanca, being in occupation by his army, is virtually French soil. It is very easy so find objections to this line of reasoning, especially since steps have already been taken for the evacuation by the French troops of Casa Blanca. As an alternative General d'Amade argues that he is engaged in a campaign and would therefore, according to the rules prevalent in all armies, have been justified even in shooting the deserters at sight. This method of reasoning carries more weight than the other, but again there crops up the unfortunate fact that the embarkation of the troops had already been decided upon, which is inconsistent with a campaign in active progress. Apart from these legal arguments, however, commonsense will condemn the action of the German Consulate in assisting desertions from the army of another Power. A slightly different complexion is given to the matter by the fact that the men were Germans, but this does not affect the main issue that the men were under a contract with the French Government, and that the Consulate helped them to break it.

THE BANK WINS.

All who have tried systems and found them wanting will say, "I told you so," on the result of Lord Rosslyn's trial of strength with Sir Hiram Maxim. It is equally certain that those who, having tried systems, have discovered even a slight foundation for faith, will remain unconvinced. The contest has been interesting, and not lacking in instruction. We do not suppose for a moment it will prevent any gambler from pitting his strength against a more genuine bank. What has been will be. In games of chance, chance must continue to exercise its facination, whatever is proved or disproved with regard to systems. For systems, whether they break down or not, are always subject to severe conditions—conditions of patience, of aptitude in calculation, of confidence. The majority of gamblers—we trust we do them no injustice—are hardly the men to hold fast by rules and carry out great designs carefully planned. Sir Hiram Maxim may be said to have given a warning. Further we cannot go. Systems will still be conceived and regarded by the deviser as impregnable. Above all, luck will have its way.

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

Taxicab drivers must not choose their route: they must take the shortest way. The decision is Mr. Paul Taylor's, and was given at the Marylebone Police Court. A driver had applied for a summons against a lady for a shilling. He stated that, having been engaged by her, he went roundabout instead of straight. She would not accept his explanation, which was that of Dr. Johnson—"Ignorance, ma'am, pure ignorance." She declined to pay. "Quite right," said Mr. Taylor, and the driver, like Lord Ullin, was left lamenting. We congratulate the public. If taxicabs were allowed to go as they please, there would be no end to the fare. The taximeter prevents us from dealing with them as was always possible under the old-fashioned system. The exemplary treatment for a long-routed cabman was the late George Augustus Sala's. He had taken a cab for a very short journey. The driver, for some strange reason thought him new to London. He wound round and round. Sala sat patiently, interested to see how long a short journey could be made. At last the cab drew up at its destination. Sala got out. He shook his head at the driver, "You're a funny dog, a funny dog," he sighed—and handed him a shilling.

BROKE!

Broke! broke! broke!
I have squandered my ultimate son,
And failed in my efforts to utter
One trivial last I. O. V.

O! well for the infant in arms,
That for money he need not fret;
O! well for the placid corpse
That lies settled his final debt,

And dun after dun comes in,
Each bringing his little account;
I long for the touch of a ten rupee note
Or a cheque for a larger amount.

I'll look myself square in the face—
All sorts of temptations I'll shun;
And back to the home of my fathers to play
The role of the Prodigal Son.

H. B.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

IONS IN MEDICINE.

The medical profession in general show a praiseworthy eagerness to utilise the latest scientific discoveries for the alleviation or cure of human disease. This is well illustrated by the wide adoption of radium and the X-rays in medicine. Another interesting case is the medical use of ions. These were first used as a curative agent by Leduc, of Nantes, in 1903. "Ion," it may be noted, is the term employed by chemists to denote an atom or molecule carrying a charge of positive or negative electricity. Literally an ion is a thing that goes and the term is appropriate, according to the theory of electrolysis, or the breaking up of a compound by electricity. For when the electric current is passed, say, through acidulated water, the hydrogen molecules, in virtue by their electric charge go to the one electrode, and the oxygen molecules to the other.

IONS PASS INTO TISSUES.

The idea of using these ions, molecules rendered active by electricity, in medicine, depends on the fact that they can be made to pass directly into the tissues. This is illustrated by the following experiment. The positive pole of a battery is covered with blotting-paper soaked in potassium iodine, and the negative pole with starch paper. A piece of raw beef is placed between them and a current passed. The starch paper turns blue, showing that ions of iodine have passed through the beef. This illustrates the way in which the ions are used in medicine. Supposing that it is required to administer quinine in this way. The positive pole of a battery is covered with a pad soaked in quinine sulphate, and applied to the skin. The other pole of the battery is held in the hand of the patient, or is immersed in a solution of salt in which the hand is placed.

CATAPHORESIS OR IONIC MEDICATION.

What happens is that the quinine ions seeking the negative pole go right through the tissues. They enter not merely the lymph spaces but the cells also, becoming a part of the protoplasm. Here, then, we have the means of bringing the remedy into the most intimate contact with the tissues, and at the same time of carrying with it an electric charge. To this system of ionic medication the term cataphoresis, which means literally a carrying down, has been applied. The medicines which have been successfully administered in this way are cocaine, zinc-copper, magnesium, chlorine, iodine, and salicylic acid.

MOSQUITO-DESTROYING FISH.

The little fish now to be seen in a tank in the tortoise house at the Zoological Gardens ought to be a useful introduction in countries where malarial fever is spread by mosquitoes. For in its native home, the Barbados, it feeds on the larvae of these troublesome insects. Known locally as "Millions," they have been labelled by science girardinus poecilioides. They are curious little fishes, barely an inch in length, with the front part of the body short and rounded, and the hinder part thin and tapering. They are gaily coloured with metallic blue and red, and have zebra-like stripes near the head with a black spot near the tail.

RATS, FLEAS, AND PLAGUE.

Recently issued reports of the investigations of the plague in India confirm the idea that it may pass from the rat to man through the flea and other blood-sucking parasites. It has been proved that the rat flea (Pulex cheopis) will attack man even when plenty of rats are present. If it has previously bitten an infected rat it may convey the plague to its human host. In connection with this spread of plague from the rat to man it is interesting to note that Homer, in describing the plague sent by Apollo on the Greeks, makes it begin with the mules and dogs (Iliad I. 50).

SNOW AS MANURE.

In some parts of America the idea that snow is a manure has been widely accepted. The subject has been put to the test of scientific experiment in Ottawa, Canada, and the result shows that there are only slight grounds for the belief. It was found that snow contains nitrogen in the form of free ammonia, albuminoid amonia, nitrates, and nitrites. The total, however, is only 471, rather less than one-half, in a million. This was the average of twelve determinations, and means about 1lb. per acre from an average winter snowfall.

SAWING THROUGH BUILDINGS.

An interesting article in the "Scientific American' gives two illustrations of the recent application of the method of sawing stone invented by Francois Eugene Chevalier in 1854. The cutting of the stone is accomplished by an endless wire cable, which carries water and some abrading powder. It is the latter, which may be fine sand, which actually acts as the teeth of the saw. In the first example, a church in Munich, the stone foundations were sawn through horizontally. The dampness of the foundations had led to the absorption of moisture through the walls by capilliary attraction. The sawing through was undertaken to cure this. The saw was combined with a machine which inserted sheet lead as the cuts were made. We have here the efficient means of curing damp walls in buildings.

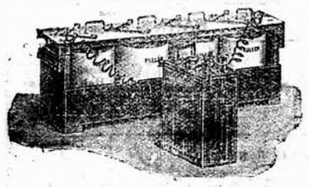
SAWN THROUGH FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

The other case is that of a four-storey building in the Rue St. Roch, Paris, which was sawn through from top to bottom. The saw consisted of an endless twisted wire cable, on to which small jets of water carried fine sand. In this way the solid stone was sawn through, and by repeated cuts a slice two inches thick was taken from each side of the facade, and the same from the piers on each side. The object in this case was to isolate from neighbouring buildings.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

Now that the Natural Science Tripos at Cambridge has quite eclipsed its Mathematical rival in the annual output, it may not be without interest to the young chemist who hopes to gain employment in some one or other of the chemical industries to learn that, so far, he has probably looked at the problems of chemistry only from the University point of view. One hears a good deal of the vaguely or definitely contemptuous indifference of manufacturers towards the theoretical chemist, and it is worth while to consider if there is a real reason to account for at any rate some of it. Mr. Teeple, in an address before the Cornell Section of the American Chemical Society, places in the front rank of the deficiencies of the young graduate chemist his generally profound ignorance of the comparative "commercial" importance of chemicals and the comparative extent of their manufacture and sale. His employers and his colleagues and associates in the works very likely will have this knowledge about the materials they have in daily use around them. If he has not this knowledge he is damaged as "only a theoretical chemist." As examples of things he should know, Mr. Teeple gives the percentages and specific gravities at which ordinary acids and alkalis are sold. He may have a distinct preference for the centigrade scale, but he must be so familiar with the other scales that a temperature quoted in them will have a meaning to him. He ought also to know in what form and in what quantities chemicals are placed on board the ship, what precautions have to be taken, what duties they have to pay, and the basis on which settlement is made. For instance, sulphuric acid is sent in three kinds of packages — tank cars, drums, and carboys; of ordinary strengths 65 per cent., 78 per cent., 93 per cent., sometimes at 98 per cent., and as fuming acid of 100 per cent. strength. How many young graduates know that there is a difference between nitric acid and aqua fortis? He should know that bisulphate of soda is sold by the railway truck-load, and that bisulphate of potash is most likely to be purchased by the pound. He should be familiar with the physical appearance, &c., of common products. Mr. Teeple had known a recent case of a consignment of soft soap being delivered on an order for thick silicate of soda. For many other valuable hints we leave the young graduate and others to consult Mr. Teeple's paper in our contemporary Science for September 11.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

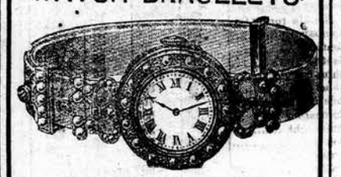
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

18 CT. GOLD
"EXTENSIBLE"
WATCH BRACELETS.



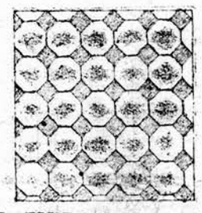
No. 191-221. Minaness Bracelet,
Woven gold band which can be shortened or lengthened at will
Exactly like illustration.

Set with pearls and rubies from Rs. 290 to 350
Set with pearls and emeralds " " 300 to 350
Set with diamonds and rubies " " 575 to 700

We have a variety of other designs set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds or pearls in prices varying from Rs. 350 to 1,000

Write for Price List No. 44.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.



F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
Marble and Flooring Tile Merchants and Contractors,
APOLLO BUNDER.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
Fresh stock of white glazed and furniture Tiles arrived per S. S. "Trafford Hall," Lowest Prices.
300 sqr. yds. of A. M. (English) Guaranteed best
300 " Minton China, on the market.
200 " Dudo Tiles and Tiles for ornamental furnitures.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

B.G.
"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
No. 3, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.
Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.
A. REGINALD & CO.
40, Tamarind Lane Fort, BOMBAY.

DESPAIRED OF CURING BOILS

Suffered Incessantly for a Year—They were Very Large and Pain was Dreadful—Could Hardly Bear Clothing—Health Much Impaired.

WAS ABSOLUTELY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have to thank Cuticura Remedies for completely curing me of one of the worst attacks of boils it is possible to imagine. I suffered from boils incessantly for a year, and I was so unsuccessful in trying remedy after remedy that I began to despair of ever getting my system clear of this distressing ailment. My shoulder and back were principally affected. Any one who has had a single boil knows how dreadfully painful boils are, so it will be evident how much I suffered when I tell you that I had four large ones. They would be a long time coming up and so very painful all the time that I could hardly bear my clothes on. They were very large, one on my back extending to the size of a five-shilling piece, while the smallest was as big as a sixpence. My health suffered much as the result of the attack and I got into a very run-down condition. After I had tried other means without any benefit, I read of a cure by Cuticura, and though I had not much faith, I thought I could not do any harm in trying Cuticura Soap. So I bought a tablet and after I had washed the affected parts a few times I noticed such a great improvement that I decided I could not do better than try the whole Cuticura Treatment. I got the Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, and my progress from that time was truly wonderful. A great change for the better took place almost immediately and now, well within three months from when I started with the Soap, I can pronounce myself absolutely cured. Cuticura Remedies have got the disease right out of my system. I am extremely grateful for the great benefit I have derived, and I wish most earnestly to recommend Cuticura Remedies to every one troubled with boils. I shall never be without Cuticura Soap. Mrs. E. J. Chapman, 9, Union Square, New Kent Road, London, S. E., July 15, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Are you easily tired? Is your work a burden? Do you often feel weak and faint? Is your appetite poor? Are you easily discouraged? If so, your nervous system is weakened, your blood is impure, and serious illness is not far away.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was made for just such cases. When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible feeling of depression, and there is no ambition to work. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, and life will again be worth living.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Steinway Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.

Knake Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.

Brinsmead Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.

Erard Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.

Collard Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.

Bechstein Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.

Allison Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.

Schiedmayer Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF REDYJAMAICA
Estd. since 1833. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S the signature of the Proprietor N.B. and Trade Mark, thus
Rowland Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid imposition the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER,
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITIONS)

Mellin's Food
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth
Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—
Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.
Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

DO YOU KNOW?
That the vast resources of the well known English firm of Gun-makers,
MESSRS. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD.,
BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,
THE VERY BEST MATERIAL
IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED
"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.
SOLE AGENTS:
K. & S. MOTOR COY.,
BOMBAY, 7.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bott's of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co. Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co. Agents in *Pondicherry.*

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 23.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 3/4		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8		1/16
do. in New York ...	51 3/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·43 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 5/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight	2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		1/8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.
Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/11½
Closing Tone of Silver.—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	... Quiet.		
Futures	... Firm.		
East Indian	... Quiet.		
Manchester	Firmer.		
Total Sales	... 4,000		
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 200		
Imports	...33,000		
Mid-Americans	5·04+09		
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...7 15/16 unchgd.		

Future Delivery Prices:—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·79	4·72	4·70	4·67	4·67
+07	+07	+06	+06	+06
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·68	4·68	4·67	4·67	
+06	+06	+06	+06	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	64,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	58,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	32,000 ,,
Do to Continent	14,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—9·40 unchanged.

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·89—94 } Advanced early on unfavorable weather reports and declined later owing to longs unloading
Do. do. March 8·69—04 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—9+1-16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·66—03
Do. do. March 8·61—04
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Cotton Stock in London	16,250 Bales
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	41,000 ,,
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	62,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	174,000 ,,
Do. do. to Japan ...	1,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	678,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	517,000 ,,

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 6,80,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 60,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.— ... d. 3 1/2
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 1/16 d. Sellers.
Months—October-November.
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.— ... d. 3 3/32
Cocanadas Ginned—C.I.F.— ... d. 3 3/32

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Brown Cawnpore, 46i Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.
Linseed:—
Tone of Linseed.—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 5/16+1/16
Rubber:—
Para Rubber, 4s. 6d. Value.
Metals:—

Copper Brazier	£73
Yellow Metal	...6 3/16d.

Bar Iron:—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes ...	
No. 2 F. G. B., Antwerp ...	£ 4 14 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 11 0

Arrivals:—
"Africa."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [24TH OCTOBER, 1908

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	Rs. 1,15,200	London	Indian Specie Bank
2 Packages Sovs. & Gold Coins..	9,906 / 10,018	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
1 Bundle Sovs & Rupees	1,500	Aden	R M Jaffer & Co
2 do do do	2,750	C Mandvi	MacMackenzie & Co
1 do do do	40	Dwarka	do
40 Bars Silver ...	75,216	London	International Bank

All Markets closed for Devali Holidays.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	1,058	bales.
Wheat	1,450	cwts.
Linseed	377	,,
Rapeseed	1,187	,,
Gingellyseed	3,561	,,
Poppyseed	362	,,
Groundnuts	150	,,
Castorseed	2,693	,,
Rice	1,276	,,
Myrabollams	1,763	,,
Cottonseed...	1,592	,,
Mowraseed...	417	,,
Gram	1,008	,,
Jowar	11	,,
Maize	49	,,

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.] [BOMBAY, OCTOBER 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 3-4	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1-2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3-8	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 11-16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5-8	un	chgd
Do. in New York ...	51 3-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·10 1-2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·43 1-4	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 1-2	since	28 May
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2 p.c.		
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	2	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 3-8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1-2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £350,000 for Egypt.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d.
*Closing tone of Silver—Steady.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11 4/8 unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Steady with limits demand
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 3,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 200 ,,
Imports	... 15,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 5·02—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·73	4·67	4·66	4·63	4·63
—06	—05	—04	—04	—04
Mar.-April	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·64	4·64	4·63	4·63	
—04	—04	—04	—04	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ...	...72,000 bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...44,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	...14,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	...28,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—9·35—05.

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·84—05 } Advanced early on unfavourable weather reports and declined later owing to Southern selling of futures in local market.
Do. do. March 8·67—02 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—9 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·65—01.
Do. do. March 8·60—01.
Closing Tone of Futures—

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	2,800,000 Bales.
,, ,, ,, East Indian	1,16,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ...	3,010,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	29,000	Bales
,, Sold on Speculation	...	
,, Sold for Exportation	1,000	,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	49,000	,,
,, Actual Exports	8,000	,,
,, Week's Imports	110,000	,,
,, Stock	3,74,000	,,
Surat's Week's Sales	200	,,
,, Sold on Speculation	...	
,, Sold for Exportation	...	
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	700	,,
,, Actual Exports	1,00	,,
,, Week's Imports	...	
,, Stock	9,000	,,
Afloat American	240,000	,,
,, Indian	3,000	,,

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 52 3/4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 52 1-4 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 47¼ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—buyers—Tone of Rapeseed.
Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—47—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality),—6 5/16 unchgd.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 4s. 7d.—Value.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,135
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	105
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers* 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July	*Buyers* 125
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,080
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	*Buyers* 530
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1918 ...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares ...	150
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid) ...	50
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Madura	150
*Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industriale 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	*Buyers* 40
Burma Investments	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	88.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller* 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Seller* 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
D. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. ,, ...	*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Sellers* 13s 9d.
East Indian Tea & Produce...	20s.
Indian Aluminium	*Seller* 90
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	*Seller* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller* 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways ...	...*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	95
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	101½
Mysore Chromium	*nom*
New Mysore Manganese	23s. 9d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Seller* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	97-8
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 20 paid)... ...	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£101
Rangoon Oil	70
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 101
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	108
South Indian Railway Debentures	£122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£102
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	*xd.* 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	108
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	95
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	20s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid ...	...15s. 6d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 4s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid	...14s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 2s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 5s. 9d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (10s. paid)	... 3d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid...	... 3s. 3d.
Dharwar Reefs (16s. 6d. paid) ...	... 3s.
Glenrock	... 4½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar ...	... 3s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore (17s. paid) ...	... 2s.
Hosur Gold Mines (12s. 4d. paid) ...	... 9d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	... 23s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	... 38s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 6d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...9½s. 2d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 3d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ...	... 3d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ...	... 3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	...23s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	...14s. 3d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	...20s. 7½d.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 2s.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	*Sellers* Rs. 4
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	*Nom.*

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statements of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1908 and 1909:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
In Oct. 1908.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	50,70,000	58,03,285	7,33,285	.....
In Sept. 1908.				
Bombay ...	14,00,000	35,18,100	21,18,100	.....
Total...	64,70,000	93,21,385	28,51,385	.....

Seven Sales of Bengal Opium and six months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
To end of Oct 1908.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	35490000	38375425	30,85,425	.....
To end of Sept. 1908.				
Bombay ...	4700000	9761700	50,61,700	.....
Total ...	40190000	48337125	81,47,125	.....

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 20th Oct. 1908, as compared with the statement of 13th Oct. 1908:—

Liabilities.	Oct. 13. Rs. a. p.	Oct. 20. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50,000 0 0	1,62,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,49,81,826 11 2	1,45,01,691 12 6
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,29,62,035 7 3	17,15,60,298 2 11
Bank Post Bills, &c...	9,03,132 15 9	9,13,629 8 1
Sundries ...	13,15,007 4 5	13,84,220 4 10
Rs...	22,64,16,002 6 7	22,55,09,839 12 4
Assets.		
Govt. Securities other authorized	3,17,46,246 0 0	3,11,75,578 0 0
Investments ...	38,99,732 0 0	38,79,507 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,04,52,068 12 6	3,93,31,980 9 2
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,76,88,213 2 6	4,96,67,580 14 2
Bills discounted, &c ...	2,54,84,574 3 2	2,53,94,187 0 8
Balances with other Banks ...	17,83,978 7 8	17,76,064 12 0
Bullion ...	4,058 0 0	4,083 0 0
Bank Stock...	17,02,002 6 4	17,01,479 14 10
Stamps ...	17,369 1 4	16,965 6 5
Sundries ...	84,343 4 5	84,523 14 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	15,28,62,580 5 11	15,30,31,920 7 6
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	7,35,53,422 0 8	7,24,77,919 4 10
	22,64,16,002 6 7	22,55,09,839 12 4

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	13,06,260	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	8,86,395	Decrease.
Other Deposits ...	14,05,737	do
Post Bills...	10,497	Increase.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments ...	5,90,893	Decrease.
Loans ...	11,20,088	do
Accounts of Credit...	19,79,367	Increase.
Mercantile Bills...	90,887	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office ...	9,18,718	do
Cash at Branches ...	1,56,785	do

Percentage 38·29.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings or week ending 17th Oct, 1908,

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 17th Oct, 08 ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	2,64,973	4,52,430	5,115	7,22,517
I M R system ...	60,759	1,18,978	803	1,80,540
A D O Ry ...	8,713	13,840	64	22,616
Baran-Kotah Ry ...	105	27	...	132
Total...	3,34,548	5,85,275	5,982	9,25,805
Actuals for corresponding week ending 19th Oct, 07 ...				
G I P R Section...	2,49,423	5,06,613	5,720	7,61,756
I M R system....	71,837	1,24,578	1,837	1,98,252
A D O Ry ...	16,050	14,716	160	30,926
Total... ...	3,37,309	6,45,907	7,717	9,90,933
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	+ 15,549	— 54,183	— 605	— 39,239
I M R...	—11,068	— 5,600	—1,034	— 17,702
A D O Ry	— 7,347	+ 876	—96	— 8,319
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 105	+27	...	+ 132

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th Oct, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	4,000	17,000	...	21,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	121	...	149
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	79,133	1,96,074	1,071	2,76,278
Total for 15 weeks ...	83,133	2,13,074	1,071	2,97,278
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,880	17,455	84	24,459
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	49	124	...	173
Total to corresp date do.	92,077	3,18,155	3,118	4,30,350

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 3,459
Do. to date ... Rs. 1,33,772

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th Oct on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	2,400	1,200	3,570	30
Or per mile of Railway...	17	9	25	...
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	36,127	20,6	51,897	386
Total for 15 weeks ...	38,527	20,619	55,427	416
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,553	1,609	3,351	54
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	14	16	33	...
Total to corresp date do.	20,893	10,903	29,886	643

Increase for the week ... Rs. 179
Do to date ... Rs. 24,541

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,445
Bank of India...	100	50	5 ,,	65
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,495
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,320
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 ,,	18
Specie Bank ...	O. 50	50	1¼ ,,	63¼
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	50	6 ,,	51½
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 ,,	252
EXCHANGE BANKS.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
National Bk of India	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	155
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	xd 500
Century ...	100	100	50	365
Central India...	500	500	85	1,735
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,110
Cotonation Mills ...	500	500	60	860
Connaught ...	500	300	25	225
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent ...	100	100	5	117½
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Carrimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,120
David ...	250	250	20	435
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress ...	500	500	25	300
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	462
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton... ...	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	172½
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	804
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	817
Leopold ...	100	100	3	52
Laxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	460
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,550
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20½
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	207
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 720
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	107½
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman ...	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	980
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	580
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S Mahratt ...	250	250	20	295
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	xd 1,410
Sun ...	750	750	25	170
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45	xd 1,315
Textile...	500	500	30	xd 1,700
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India...	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar ...	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City ...	200	200	225	14
Fort...	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,300	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee ...	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	1324	135
Khangaum ...	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Cin ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	NU.
Mercantile ...	125	125	450	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	675	675
New Berar	500	500	540	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,050	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	450	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	430	25
Swadi City ...	1,000	200	265	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld...	500	500	40	525
Wadhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	532½
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 ,,	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 ,,	xd 427½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 ,,	xd 105

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	¾ c-o	13½
Back Bay Bath,...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	133
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,175
Bombay Burma New Issue...	625	625	82½	xd 2,75
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nill.	129
Bombay Ice Mfg...	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	382½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Delhi Flour ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd 410
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	200	200	16	135
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co ...	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	700	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Marcks and Co....	200	75	12	150
Naples Hotel Co....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	200	5	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co ...	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co....	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	450
Syndicate... ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	22
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	8	80
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	div. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 250	30	...	47
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 280
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	610

C & B

By Special Warrant — Purveyors to H.M. The King.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

Agents for LEA & PERRI

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

SECUNDERABAD ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 21.

THE annual Assault-at-arms which, this being the biggest garrison in India, is considered to be the most important function of the year, commenced to-day. The entries, British and Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men, were far above any previous year's figures, and the prize money much more than usual.

Special features of the day's competition were the Gymnastic display by Sergt. Instructor Cansdale, the particularly fine exhibition of trick riding by the men of the 29th Lancers, and the dogged persistence displayed in the tug-of-war between the 95th and 96th Berar Infantry, which lasted 15 minutes and 10 seconds. I do not think any finer display of perseverance, pluck, and good training in the tug-of-war has ever been seen in this garrison. The 95th eventually won, but the runners up have the consolation of knowing that they put up a splendid tussle.

Evidence of the progress of volunteering in this part of India is afforded by the fact that a team of the (Mounted Scouts) Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles under Corpl. Cameron entered for the tent-pegging competition (British Troops); they led with full points in the first ride and in the second tied for third place with Sergt. Seakin's team of the 13th Hussars; they lost in riding off the tie, and were placed fourth out of nine teams competing, comprising the pick of the R. H. A., 13th Hussars and three Batteries of Royal Field Artillery.

The Active Service Competition was also a very interesting event, the despatch with which tents can be struck and loaded on mules being demonstrated in a very practical manner.

Major Mercer, 86th Carnatic Infantry, and Officers were "At Home" to their friends, and their band was in attendance.

The following are details :—

FIRST DAY.

GYMNASTICS—(Open). Native.

Havildar Kehr Singh, Gymnastic Staff...	1
Havildar Sibaktalla	2
Naik Mir Rahamatullah, 61st Pioneers.	3

Gymnastics—(non-Instructors) Native.

Sepoy Mahomed Yusuf, Gymnastic Class.	1
Sepoy Ramchunder Singh, 97th Deccan Infantry	2†
Sepoy Gang Singh, Gymnastic Class ...	2†

† These competitors tied, and agreed to divide the second and third prizes.

BAYONET vs BAYONET—(Open). Native.

Sepoy Narayan Singh, 97th Deccan Infantry	1
Naik Chaturpul Singh, 96th Berar Infantry	2
Lce.-Naik Harpul, 97th Deccan Infantry...	3

Bayonet vs. Bayonet—(Under 3 years' service). Native.

Sepoy Kanhaiya, 97th Deccan Infantry..	1
Sepoy Karnarayan, 97th Deccan Infantry	2
Sepoy Mahadeo Singh, 96th Berar Infantry	3

GYMNASTICS—(Open). British.

Sergt. Jennings, Gymnastic Staff	1
Lce.-Corpl. Bass, Royal Fusiliers	2

Gymnastics—(non-Instructors) British.

Lce.-Corpl. Burfield, Gymnastic Class ...	1
Lce.-Corpl. Burrows, Gymnastic Class...	2
Lce.-Corpl. Williams, Gymnastic Class..	3

Bayonet vs. Bayonet.—(Open). British.

Sergt. Scott, Gymnastic Class	1
Lce-Corpl Morris, Manchester Regt. ...	2
Pte. Eardley, Royal Fusiliers	3

BAYONET vs. BAYONET.—(Under 3 years' service). British.

Lce-Corpl Walker, Gymnastic Class ...	1
Pte. Bridge, Royal Fusiliers	2
Dvr. Moore, 16th Battery, R.F.A. ...	3

Bayonet vs. Sabre—(Open). Native.

Sepoy Mahadeo Singh, 96th Berar Infantry...	1
Lce-Naik Mataphar, 97th Deccan Infantry	2
Lce-Naik Raundass Singh, 96th Berar Infantry	3

PHYSICAL DRILL—British Company Teams. (Possible 100 points.)

"A" Company, Royal Fusiliers, Sergt.-Instr. Wilson, 82 pts	1
"H" Company, Royal Fusiliers Corpl. Gilbert, 77 pts	2

TENT-PEGGING.—With Lance—(Open) Native.

Lce-Duffadar Akber Ali, 29th Lancers .	1
Lce-Duffadar Thasi Ram, 33rd Light Cav.	2
Lce-Duffadar Ameer Ulla Khan, 1st Lancers, Imperial Service Troops... ...	3

NATIVE CAVALRY REMOUNT COMPETITION. (Prize presented by General Rimington.)

29th Lancers, b w m Kate	1
29th Lancers, b w m Little Mary ...	2
29th Lancers, b w m Lahore	3

Judge.—General Rimington.

SWORD vs. SWORD.—(Mounted). British.

Tptr. Giles, 16th Battery, R.F.A. ...	1
Lce-Corpl. Churchouse, 13th Hussars ...	2
Lce-Corpl. Tegg 13th Hussars	3

BAYONET vs. BAYONET—(Open). Native Officers.

Subadar Kanhaiya, 97th Deccan Infantry	1
Jemadar Shaik Munamuddin.....	2

SWORD vs. SWORD (Mounted Corps) Open.—British Officers.

Lieut. McArthur, 13th Hussars.....	1

SWORD vs. SWORD (Dismounted) Open.—British Officers.

Lieut. Eadie, 97th Deccan Infantry.....	1

BAYONET vs. SABRE (Open).—British.

Corpl. Morris, Manchester Regiment...	1
Sergt. Marney, Manchester Regiment...	2
Lce.-Corpl. Bass, Royal Fusiliers.....	3

SWORD vs. SWORD (Mounted).—Open Native.

Duffadar Safdar Khan, 1st Lancers, Imperial Service Troops.....	1
Sowar Mercer Singh, 33rd Light Cavalry	2
Sowar Abdul Ali, 29th Lancers.....	3

FENCING WITH SABRE—(Open). British.

Sergt Marney, Manchester Regiment...	1
Lce.-Corpl. Churchouse, 13th Hussars...	2
Sergt. Chadwick, Gymastic Staff.....	3

HEADS AND POSTS.—Native.

Sowar Abad Ali, 29th Lancers.....	1
Lce.-Duffadar Nathu Singh.....	2
Lce.-Duffadar Prem Singh, 33rd Light Cavalry	3

TENT-PEGGING WITH LANCE.—Native Officers.

Jemadar Ram Deen, 1st Lancers, Imperial Service Troops.....	1
Resildar Taj Mahomed Khan, 33rd Light Cavalry	2

ACTIVE SERVICE COMPETITION.—Native. (Possible points 50.)

97th Deccan Infantry, 42 points.....	1
19th Company (Q. O.) Sappers and Miners 38) points.....	2
2nd (Q. O.) Rajput Light Infantry, 27 points	3

TENT-PEGGING by Sections.—British.

16th Battery, R. F. A., 42 points.....	1
9th Ammunition Column, 37 points...	2
13th Hussars, 31 points.....	3

TUG-OF-WAR—(1st Round) Light Weight—British. 13th Hussars beat 9th Ammunition Column—Time 6 minutes, 10 seconds.

Tug-of-War—Semi-Final—Light-Weights—Native. 97th Deccan Infantry beat 86th Carnatic Infantry.—Time 3 minutes 20 seconds.

95th Russell's Infantry beat 96th Berar Infantry.—Time 15 minutes 10 seconds.

ARTILLERY DRIVING COMPETITION.

16th Battery, R. F. A.....	1
41st Battery, R. F. A.....	2

SECUNDERABAD.

DRESSES AT THE HORSE SHOW.

Secunderabad, 18th Oct.—The ladies present at the Horse Show this year seemed to vie with each other in the smartness and beauty of their toilettes. On Friday Mrs. Graham was looking very smart in purple and white; Mrs. Stephens wore a striking gown of Rose du Barri voile de soie adorned with a black moire Directoire sash, with a large hat of the same colour as her dress, Mrs. Rimington's white spotted muslin dress and large black hat looked very nice, Mrs. Townshend was smart in a white linen costume trimmed with pale blue "soutache and le dernier cri" in the form of a white muslin hat that could only spell "Paris," Miss Pendlebury wore a charming reseda green Directoire coat and skirt and a large brown hat trimmed with shaded flowers. Mrs. Anderson was in a pretty fawn linen costume with hat to match. Mrs. Dwane's dress was of white broderie anglaise and muslin and with it she wore a white muslin and lace hat. Mrs. Lampen looked very smart in a blue flowered muslin dress trimmed with lace and a hat to match. Mrs. Pedder was in white muslin, and her large hat was white trimmed with roses. Another very smart dress was a blue and white flowered muslin trimmed with real lace worn by Mrs. Lindsay Austin, and her hat was burnt straw trimmed with violet toned flowers. Mrs. F. Campbelll wore a white voile de soie dress and lovely white hat trimmed wsth ostrich tips. A white muslin trimmed with black which looked very smart was wern by Mrs. McLean, and her hat matched the dress. Mrs. Mitchell wore a pretty dress of glace stripped silk made in Empire style and a flowered hat. Many ladies present were in smart riding habits and among these I noticed Mrs. Lockett, Mrs. Grafton Young, Mrs. Patton Bethune, Miss Myers, Miss Rook and Miss Ivy Dunsford.

On Saturday the costumes were equally charming and effective as on the previous day and quite bewildering in their diversity of style and colouring. Mrs. Rimington wore a handsome white lace gown and a large white hat trimmed with ospreys. Mrs. Grafton Young's cream cloth Directoire coat and skirt looked exceedingly smart, and she wore a large flowered hat, Mrs. Rea was in a pale blue silk frock and blue hat. Mrs. Lampen's charming cream lace gown was worn with a pale blue hat, Mrs. Saunder's dress and hat were of pink, and Mrs. Stephen's beautifully cut black and white moire silk gown was worn with a handsomely plumed hat. Mrs. Austin was wearing a smart black and white voile de soie dress trimmed in Empire style with emerald green ribbon velvet and a black picture hat was worn with it. Mrs. Dwane had on a pretty cream lace frock and a cream straw hat trimmed with pink roses. Mrs Harbord, looked very smart in biscuit coloured and white silk, the bodice and skirt trimmings being of chess board check silk of the same shades and a large hat to match was worn with this chic toilette.

THE Y. W. C. A. SALE AND CONCERT.

A successful Sale of Work and Concert was held last evening in aid of the Building Fund of the above Association. The hall had been nicely decorated with foliage plants, greenery and coloured festoons and arranged with large well filled stalls, artistically displaying needle work of every description, children's clothing, embroideries, English and Oriental, and an endless variety of useful and fancy articles. The stall holders included Mrs. Gaye, Mrs. Austin, Miss Gracey, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Moore, Miss Hall. Miss Mollan, Mrs. Butterfield, Miss Pridmore Mrs. Brooke Smith and Miss Wilkinson. Outside the hall some tents had been pitched and contained an excellent refreshment stall and one for sale of sweets and bonbons; while another on the other side contained a large stall of children's toys. The ladies who presided over the former wore dainty white muslin dresses and caps adorned with turquoise blue rosettes, while the ladies at the juvenile stall were in pretty fancy costumes. Mrs. Hillier was assisted by Mrs. Jones, Miss Laver, Mrs. Crayden, Mrs. Macdougall, Mrs. Leonard, the Misses Tripp, Shaw, Ringrow, Williamson, Young and Jones, Mrs. Poulter Mrs Grant, Miss Poulter and Mrs. H. Crayden at the Refreshment Stall; while Miss Partridge, Mrs. Marcar, Mrs. Byrne and a number of young ladies attended to the wants of their many juvenile customers.

Mrs. F. Campbell had very kindly consented to open the Sale and at 4-30 p.m. after the singing of the hymn "O God our help in ages past" and a prayer by the Rev. W. A. H. Parker, Mr. R. H. Cameron, no behalf of the ladies, explained in a few words, for Mrs. Campbell, the object of the Sale; that it was the desire of all concerned with it that one fourth of the proceeds should be devoted to the Relief Fund for the sufferers from the Hyderabad disaster. He then asked all present to thank the ladies, more especially Mrs. Gaye and Mrs. Duxbury, whose kindly influence and interest had done much to help on the work of the Association in Secunderabad and also Mrs. Campbell for kindly consenting to be present that afternoon. A heart response was made and Mrs. Campbell then said it gave her much pleasure to declare that the Sale was open. With the kind permission of Major Anderson and the Officers of the 61st P. W. O. Pioneers, their fine Band played during the afternoon. There was a good attendance and business went briskly, and I understand that the results of the Sale were very satisfactory and Mrs Moore, the Secretary, who has worked hard throughout the year, deserves great credit for this.

A concert took place at the close of the Sale at the Masonic Hall, which is conveniently situated opposite the Y. W. C. A. Hall. The programme opened with a pianoforte duet by Mrs. Grant and Mr. Marcar "Galop de Concert" (Smith) played with much brilliance and taste, Mrs. Gaye, who took Mrs. Codrington's place, as the latter was not present, sang that pretty song "When the Birds go North Again." Mrs. Gaye contributed a delightful violin solo and the violin obligato to Mrs. Austin's well rendered song "O Pray for Me" and the latter also sang with much feeling "The Rosary" (Nevin). Mr. H. Chamier Tripp's fine sympathetic voice was heard with great effect in "The Roses" (Adams) and in "The Mississippi Shore" and the vocal duet "My Boat is Here" by Mrs. Grant and Mr. Tripp was quite charming. Mrs. Pardey's sweet rendering of "My Ain Folk" evoked much applause. Mr. F. Watts' fine voice was appreciated in that pathetic song "The Bugler." Another piano duet played by Mrs. Grant and Mr. Marcar brought a delightful programme to a close. Mr. V. R. Marcar whose gift as a skilful pianist and composer are only equalled by his readiness to assist in any musical entertainment, undertook the important part of accompanist.

COCHIN NEWS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, October 21,

THE past month has been a gay one here, as we have been celebrating no less an event than a Golden Wedding, besides which there have been two other weddings in our small community. On the 4th and 5th, the Golden Wedding of Captain and Mrs. Winckler was celebrated with much eclat. Several relatives of the venerable couple were present to participate in the festivities. The 4th, the anniversary, falling on a Sunday, a Thanksgiving Service was held in St. Francis' Church, which, by the way, is the oldest church in India. The Service was conducted by the Reverend S. H. Johnston (Chaplain of Chudderghaut), a son-in-law of Captain and Mrs. Winckler, and the singing, under the able leadership of Mrs. Johnston, was excellent. During the day a deputation of the Y. W. C. A., headed by their Secretary, Miss Williams, called on Mrs. Winckler, who is President of the Y. W. C. A., and presented her with an address, accompanied by a handsome, gold brooch in the shape of a four-leafed shamrock, the letters Y. W. C. A. being engraved on the leaves. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Winckler was "At Home" to a number of guests. Before proposing the health of Captain and Mrs. Winckler, Mr. S. Locke, late Chief Judge of Cochin, read an address from the European residents of the place. It was written on vellum, within an illuminated border of naval devices, ships, anchors, etc., and was presented in a silver casket to the venerable couple with a very handsome silver tea service, which had been subscribed for by the European residents. Captaine Winckler made a suitable and touching reply to the address. A number of other handsome presents were on view, and though a large quantity of Captain Winckler's valuable collection of china had been removed for the occasion, the walls of the reception-room were adorned with some beautiful pieces. The guests left at about 7 p.m., returning at 9 o'clock to witness a display of fireworks, after which dancing was kept up until the small hours of the morning, supper being served at midnight. The party broke up to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

On the 7th the weddings of Mr. Jack Brunton and Miss Dorothy Seccombe took place. The church was prettily decorated with arum lilies and foliage and the service was conducted by the Reverend J. Bridge, assisted by the Reverend A. Hunt. The bride, who looked lovely, was given away by Mr. S. Locke, Miss Lily Locke being the bridesmaid and Mr. Kirkpatrick officiating as best man. After the ceremony, a reception was held at the house of Mrs. Brunton, mother of the bridegroom, and the health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Mr. S. Locke and drank with hearty good wishes. The presents, which were numerous and costly, included a beautiful diamond and pearl tiara. At 9-30 p.m. there was a dance at Mrs. Brunton's house. The Cochin State Band was in attendance, and dancing was kept up until 2 a.m. The happy couple left at midnight for Alwaye, *en route* to Bangalore, the "push" being escorted to the jetty by the bachelors of Cochin.

We have since had a round of dinner-parties, but all the visitors having now departed, we are settling down to our normal evenings at the Club with Bridge, which are very pleasant.

NOWSHERA.

We are suffering, somewhat justifiably, from "growsities" in respect of our local trains. The times of trains to Peshawar and back have recently been altered, much to our discomfort. Not that the previous service was over-punctual or dangerously fast, but a train, which might possibly arrive at 13-25, at least rendered an afternoon's golf in Peshawar within the bounds of practicability, whereas the total absence of trains between 9-18 and 15-15 prohibits any such mild amusement, unless the lucky individual can devote an entire day to relaxation. The habitual lateness of every train, which did not actually start from Nowshera, had become a by-word, but the method of treating a train as belonging to the tenderer sex, and arranging the time table to suit the running of the train, rather than running the train to suit the time table does not strike one as an up-to-date scientific method. It is to be hoped that the Railway authorities, who have earned our gratitude by the promise of the early establishment of a bookstall at the station, a long-felt want, will add thereto by the consideration of the comfort of so large a cantonment as Nowshera has now become.

The gradual development, as funds permit, of circular roads, is "en l'air," and these would be a great boon, especially when a plentiful supply of water will allow of grass tracks and shady trees to border them. The enjoyment of a drive along the existing thin white line of the Mall savours surely of the deadly dull.

Of our sports little is to be said at the present time, but much is in contemplation to add to our amusement. Polo is in a state of suspense, due to the returfing of the grounds, but will start again in a few days time, and small tournaments are talked of. The days of twenty-chukker afternoons are past, since the Native Cavalry migrated to the new cantonment, whence, their own grounds not being ready they go for their polo to Mardan, the excellense of the grounds there amply compensating them for the slightly longer journey. Polo players amongst the Gunners there are in plenty, and, with the addition of a few from Native Infantry regments, good station polo is obtained. The British Infantry too, when down from the Hills, help to swell the number. I hear that the latter are not to return here for some weeks, in the endeavour to escape the fever epidemic, so that much social amusement cannot be looked for till December at earliest.

Many golf players are to be seen every evening on our small course, possessed of excellent greens, but sadly deficent of excellence "though the green," a state of things which cannot be remedied till this thirsty spot be allowed its fill of water. Then we may hope to have a really good small course. Weekly handicaps are being instituted this year, and will, I venture to prophesy, prove popular. The first is likely to take place in about ten days.

The days of cricket are not yet, but the new pitch and ground, laid out through the enterprise of the Gunners, is in most excellent condition and speaks eloquently of the time and trouble expended on it, not to speak of the money; and good cricket should be a feature of this cold weather.

Desultory shooting is being indulged in by various members of the community, but there are few places, on the river, or off where much sport is to be obtained, and the whereabouts of such places are wisely kept with splinx-like secrecy from the ken of their less fortunate brethren. The duck are not really in yet, and snipe are conspicuous principally by their absence, nor has one heard of any considerable bag of sand grouse. The biggest bag up to date is 501 duck in six days, but this was with the mighty aid of a duck punt gun. Sportsmen of the 12 bore species have not attained beyond a bag of 20 duck.

Rumours reach me from the new cantonment of the good condition of the new steeplechase course there, and meetings are being mooted which should produce good racing, with so many high-class horses and ponies belonging to the regiments stationed in two places.

The first of the professional entertainer visited Nowshera this week and gave a very fair cinematograph show, aided by a rather feeble gramophone. Much was made of the strength of the light, preventing the usual head-achy vibration and dimness of the spotted soil but this boast on the part of the manager was on the "lucus a non lucendo" principle. However, variety in any form is an advantage, for just at present when we are in the chrysalis stage between the hot and cold weather existence "like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."

This letter not being a novel by a popular author, a happy ending is not essential, and so for a final "growse" I refer to the lighting (save the mark?) of the roads. Lamp posts at long intervals with dim oil lamps, frequently out or in their decline, but serve to render more utter the thick blackness of the intervals. Nothing but intensification of this outer darkness is served by this means. Surely in these days of scientific inventions, a cheap, but more effectual innovation might be introduced to lighten up the gloom.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 17th Oct.—Notwithstanding the counter attractions at the Gymkhana, this afternoon, there was a full house at the Armoury Theatre to witness Mr. Lansdowne's farewell entertainment, given under the patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lawley. The programme was well arranged, and opened with an orchestral selection, in which the performers were Mrs. Voight, Misses Flanagan and MacLeish (violins), Mrs. Nuthall and Mrs. Hawkins ('cellos), and Mrs. Boesinger (piano). The performers played well, with a due regard for the "nuances," and the general effect was very pleasing. Mr. Lansdowne, as a first item, treated us to the Irish song, "Bridget." The audience insisted on an encore, and he responded with another Irish song, "You Can't Wash the Colour from the Coat I Wear." Time, however, did not permit of further response, and Miss Nuthall, arrayed as a strikingly pretty Japanese maiden, sang us a "Japanese Love Song." In response to a recall she gave us a Chinese song, which was equally well sung. Messrs. J. R. Jones and W. Landowne were associated in a duet. It was a genuine treat to hear their well trained voices in Balfe's well-known song, 'Life's Dream is O'er, Farewell," to a very well rendered accompaniment by Mrs. Boesinger. Captain Croley in the comic Irish song "Drumcolligher" fetched the house. The duet "The Other One" from The "Dairy Maids" by Miss Flanagan and Mr. Lansdowne was given by special request. Miss Flanagan's voice was well trained, the get up of both good, and the rendering perfect. The encore duet was even better and both Miss Flanagan and Mr. Lansdowne are to be congratulated on the success achieved by them. "Glory and Love to the Men of Old" from "Faust" was sung by Messrs. Jones, Reynolds, James and Lansdowne, and made a pleasant change in the programme. Mrs. Voight, who is so well known as a violinist, contributed "Chanson D'Amour" as a cleverly rendered violin sole. The first part of the programme concluded with three very appropriate little songs by Mr. Lansdowne. "Eyes that Used to Gaze in Mine." "Emblem." and "Life's Epitome." In all of these the Ootacamund audiences have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Lansdowne before. On this occasion he was in fine voice, and the house was quite in sympathy with him. To come to the afternoon's entertainment, the excellent programme concluded with the dramatic fancy "Dream Faces." Mrs. Nuthall's acting in the character of "Margaret" was very clever, and she filled the difficult role with much ability. Miss Benson was very good as "Lucy" the simple young daughter of "Robert." She looked charming dressed in white. With the acting qualities of Mr. Steele and Mr. Lansdowne we are familiar, and the whole play went with a swing and go.

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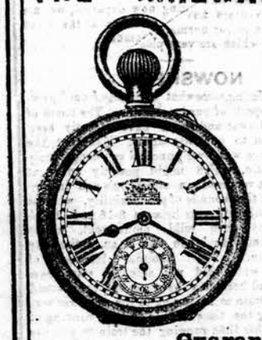

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